The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Meeting of the Union State Convention To-day.

Unusually Large Attendance at Syracuse.

Preliminary Meeting of Delegates from Loyal Leagues.

Proposition to Dissolve the Order Rejected.

A General Impression in Favor of a Straight Ticket.

Very Little Talk About Adopting Democratic Candidates.

Prospect of an Easy Agreement Upon the Platform.

THE NAMES TALKED OF FOR CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Delegates to the convention are here in full force. More of the older politicians of the State are here as members than for many years past. The feeling is remarkably harmonious and there is no danger of any serious dissension either on platform or candidates. President JOHNSON'S policy will be indorsed strongly and enthusiastically. There is no disposition to adopt any of the candidates nominated by the Democrats.

It seems possible now that DEPEW will withdraw his name for Secretary of State, and that Gen. BARLOW, of New-York, will be nominated for Comptroller. HILLHOUSE of Ontario, and GEO. W. PATTERSON of Chatauqua are pressed. Judge DENIO declines to be a candidate on account of his private business, but sympathizes with the Union party. DENNISTON of Orange, also declines. WHEELER of Franklin, would be a strong candidate if he would consent, for Treasurer. Col. HOWLAND, of Dutchess, and BARNUM, of Syracuse, are named for Canal Commissioner. BARKLEY, of Washington, and DORAN, of Schenectady, are pressed. Gen. DEVINS is strong for State Prison Inspector, and Gen. GRAHAM for State Engineer. JOHN K. PORTER, of Albany, and WARD HUNT, of Utica, will probably be named for Judges of Court of Appeals.

Many other names are presented, but I have given those which seem to be favorites. Either Judge FOLGER or Mr. DEPEW will probably be temporary Chairman. According to present appearances, everything will go off with harmony. The Democrats in this vicinity are becoming less and less sanguine of the success of their Albany *coup d'état*. R.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Union State Convention, which is called to meet at Wieting Hall to-morrow, attracts here an unusually large crowd, in addition to the regular delegates and substitutes, who, of themselves, number upward of five hundred. The hotels are full, and it is noticed that the delegations from almost every section are on hand earlier than usual.

In response to a call issued by the Secretary of the State Council, the Presidents of many of the Loyal Leagues throughout the State arrived here this morning, and organized during the afternoon at Myers' Hall, holding a session with closed doors. It was understood that a motion advising the dissolution of the State and local organizations, and to adjourn *sine die*, was voted down summarily, and that a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing resolutions defining the position of the League on State and national parties. The attendance upon the meeting is said to be quite full.

In the meantime an active canvass is going on between the delegates to the Union Convention on candidates. There is little or no disposition apparent in any quarter to adopt any of the Democratic candidates, and nobody believes that any of them will be taken up. The popular inclination is in favor of new men; but the friends of Mr. DEPEW, Secretary of State; Mr. TAYLOR, State Engineer; and Mr. SCHUYLER, State Treasurer, are not without hope of compassing their nomination. There is as yet, however, no certainty as to the composition of the ticket, except for Judges of the Court of Appeals, WARD HUNT for the long term, and JOHN K. PORTER for the short term.

As to who will have a majority in the convention, whether the friends of Mr. WEED or those of Mr. GREELEY, is still a debatable question, but some of the prominent Radicals concede it to Mr. WEED, although many of the delegates express themselves unequivocally in favor of universal suffrage. Most of those who do so, say they do not propose to ask the convention to embody the principle in the platform; and this seems to be the sentiment of a large majority of those composing the radical element. Nevertheless it is determined by some to bring the question before the convention.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 19—11 P. M.

There is still considerable uncertainty concerning the composition of the ticket, and much speculation and debate as to which wing has a majority of the delegates. The conservatives are now talking of having Mr. DEPEW go into the convention as a delegate and electing him temporary President; while the radicals propose to support Senator FOLGER for the same position, and express confidence in their ability to elect him. Either appears strong with both wings.

Among the many candidates named are the following: For Secretary of State, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, of New-York; Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, of Orange, and Hon. C. M. Depew. Mr. Depew would undoubtedly be the strongest, but for the general disposition to head the ticket with a military man; for Comptroller, George W. Patterson, C. T. Hulburd, and Robert Dennison, of St. Lawrence; Charles H. Folger, and Thomas Hillhouse, of Ontario, and Wm. A. Wheeler, of Franklin; for Treasurer, Col. Howland, of Westchester; Col. Perlee, of Chenango; for Attorney-General, Gen. Martindale, Gen. Van Wyck, and Robert B. Van Valkenburg, of Steuben; for Canal Commissioner, Gen. Carr, of Rensselaer; Barclay, of Washington, and Dorn, of Schenectady; for State Engineer, Gen. Ledlie, of Cayuga; Gray, of Albany; Jenny and Jerome, of Monroe; Inspector of State Prisons, Gen. J. Clark, of Cayuga; Gen. Deven, of New-York; Gen. Barnum, of Onondaga; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Gen. Patrick Henry Jones, of Cattaraugus; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Ward Hunt, (full term,) John K. Porter, (short term.)

The Radicals now claim that they have the convention by from 50 to 70 majority; and the Conservatives claim it with equal positiveness. It is not clear how the test as to their relative strength will be made, and it now seems possible that nothing may arise to fully determine the question. The resolutions, which are likely to be short, will indorse President JOHNSON, and be conservative in tone rather than otherwise.

The session of the members of the Loyal League was continued through the evening, but, it is currently reported, resulted in nothing noticeable beyond the adoption of resolutions approving the administration of President Johnson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

DAVIS' TREASURE.

JEFF. DAVIS' treasure, brought here in charge of a Treasury agent, has been counted in the Treasurer's office and found to consist of $87,000 in gold coin, $9,000 in silver coin, mostly Mexican dollars, old coinage, and thirty bars of silver; total value slightly over $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Pennsylvanians resident here are making extensive arrangements to go home and vote at the election next month. Secretary HARLAN announces that furloughs will be granted for that purpose.

ARRIVAL OF SMITH.

Extra BILLY SMITH, rebel Governor of Virginia, arrived in the city, this evening, from his residence at Warrenton, Va.

EX-SENATOR HUNTER.

R. M. T. HUNTER, who arrived from Fort Pulaski, last night, had an interview with Mr. SEWARD to-day.

MR. JOHNSON AND THE ODD FELLOWS.

The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., now in session in Baltimore, called upon the President, this evening, and invited him to attend the grand celebration to come off to-morrow in Baltimore. The President accepted the invitation, and will leave here in a special train at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Some doubt existing as to the course the government would adopt as to the payment of the Pacific Railroad bonds, the President of the Bank of the Metropolis in this city addressed a note to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and to-day received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 18, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of to-day asking whether the obligation of the government to pay at maturity its bonds issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad is absolute or contingent upon the due performance of the railroad corporation of its obligations, is at hand. From an examination of the terms of the acts and the various provisions therein made, in respect to the issue of these bonds, I am satisfied that the faith of the government is pledged to their redemption in the hands of any lawful holder, and without regard to whether the obligations of the railroad company are ultimately fulfilled or not.

I remain, very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Washington, D. C.

BARKING DOGS.

A very funny dog case is on the tapis in one of the courts here. Several members of Rev. Dr. NADAL'S congregation have made complaint that the services of the church are annoyingly interrupted by the barking of five dogs in a yard adjacent to the church, the said barking being always most persistent on Sunday. The dogs are in charge of a Mrs. WILEY, who says they belong to a member of Congress, and who refuses to remove them. The lawyers have the case in hand, and it is probable that an injunction on the barking dogs will be issued.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The President granted the following pardons today: Maryland—S. H. Lyon. Virginia—James Lyons, Lewis E. Harvie, Jno. H. Dixey, Lewis P. Nelson, Andrew J. Sigourney, Thos. N. Welch, John B. Young, George Tyler, Lawson Numally, G. A. Myers, C. R. Mason, M. H. Houston, J. W. Fairfax, B. C. Flanagan, J. H. Deane, Wm. Daniel, T. R. Dru, Geo. T. Collins, J. M. Bowren, Jno. R. Baylor. Kentucky—J. E. Rankin. North Carolina—W. M. Coleman, Jas. W. Dick, W. H. Alexander, B. A. Sellers, B. F. Strickland, Samuel Watkins, Wm. Hollester. Georgia—Benj. H. Rutherford, Jno. Thomas, H. L. Jewett, Absalom S. Harris. Alabama—Duff C. Green, Jno. Whiting, Miss J. W. Vick, H. L. Jamagin, M. Emanuel, O. R. Funsten, W. A. Goodman. Florida—Jas. M. Baker.

REVENUE IN THE SOUTH.

The following circular, modifying the former one concerning the collection of internal revenue taxes in the South, has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1865.

In the circular issued by the Department on June 21, 1865, reference was made to the provision contained in section 46 of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, conferring upon the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power in regard to the assessment, levy, time and manner of collection of taxes in the States lately in insurrection. Under the authority given by that section, it was then stated that the department, without waiving in any degree the rights of the government in regard to taxes heretofore accruing, would not insist at present upon their payment, so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the taxpayer resides. It was further provided that manufactured articles found in the hands of a purchaser which were satisfactorily shown to have passed from the manufacturer before the establishment of the district, should not be subjected to tax, unless transferred beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection. No exception was then made in favor of articles which had remained in the possession of the manufacturers, and thus become liable to the tax imposed by existing law, the department preferring to test the practical workings of the regulations, before exercising its power of modification in this important particular. Representations since made, relative to the hardship of this discrimination between manufacturer and purchaser, have been corroborated by careful inquiry, and induce the conviction that a further examination is justifiable and advisable. It is found that considerable quantities of manufactured produce has been retained by the manufacturer in his own hands, is the safest mode of investment for his property until the return of peace, that this retention was determined on and carried out without the knowledge or opportunity of knowledge of the law subjecting this property to heavy taxation or sale, and that a large part of the manufactures so retained having been much deteriorated in value by loss of time and want of proper attention, would not now sell for a sum equal to the tax. A state of things so destructive to the usefulness of property and to the property of manufacturing classes, is as adverse to the interests of the government as to those of the community. For these reasons it is hereby ordered that articles, in whatsoever hands found, which can be shown to the satisfaction of the assessor to have been manufactured before the establishment of the district, shall be held free from the present assessment or collection of tax, unless transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection. Manufacturers of articles liable to seizure for want of inspection marks will present to the assessor evidence that such articles were manufactured prior to the establishment of the district, and the assessor, if satisfied, will cause such articles to be so marked as to be identified and sold without liability to seizure. All articles transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection will be subject to the tax due under the law in force at the time they were manufactured.

(Signed,) H. W. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN stated this morning that he had subpenaed ninety witnesses for the defence of Capt. WIRZ, and Mr. BAKER said he had twenty-two more, but that they would not all be wanted. The prisoner to-day appeared to be somewhat improved in health, though he was compelled by weakness to lie on the sofa during the progress of the trial.

RETURN OF THE MONEY STOLEN FROM ST. ALBANS.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has been officially informed by the Governor of Vermont, that the Canadian authorities have paid to the banks at St. Albans, in that State, $39,512 75 in gold, and $30,010 in bank notes, pursuant to an act of the Canadian Parliament, on account of the amount deposited with those authorities upon the arrest of the St. Albans marauders.

PARDONS.

President JOHNSON to-day granted pardon to one Marylander, twenty Virginians, one Kentuckian, seven North Carolinians, and four Georgians, two Alabamians, five Mississippians and one Floridian.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Post-office Department has ordered service on the Southern Mississippi Railroad in conveying mails from Jackson to Meridian and intermediate points, ninety-six miles and back, daily, at the rate of $75 per mile per annum. Other routes are to be reopened in Georgia.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

The President has appointed RAPHAEL M. COLUMBUS, Consul at Payta, Peru.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Hot Weather Over—The Pardon Pressure—Commendable Demeanor of the Applicants—The Secretary of War—The Postmaster-General—The Blair-Seward Controversy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 18, 1865.

The most severe and persistent spell of hot weather experienced here this season is closed to-day by a cool and steady rain, prophetic of the autumnal equinox. Since the 30th day of August the heat has been regular and intense, and not a day of the twenty that the mercury has not risen above 85—most of the time keeping in the nineties. But it has been endured, and it is at an end—ending as all things do—some time. Frequent rains have fallen, and though hot the city has not been so uncomfortable a place to stay in as last year, when in addition to the heat there was a burning withering drouth.

We have fallen upon times of veritable peace. War and bloodshed are no more. Rumor has left the air. No news gatherer, however enterprising, can "smell the battle afar off." "Nothing new," is the greeting of every street corner, and the searcher for items searches almost in vain. Yet while dull as compared with the four Summers last gone, it is lively compared with the hot months *ante-bellum*. "Reconstruction" and "pardon" have been the great placers which the Washington correspondents have most successfully worked. At the Attorney-General's office and the Executive Mansion have the prayers and supplications daily been received, listened to and disposed of. The work continues with a steady volume, and if the past is any criterion, will last during the lifetime of the President. Can an observer help comparing the demeanor of these Southern gentlemen with that which they exhibited five years ago—in the Summer of 1860? Then, arrogant, overbearing, dictatorial and defiant; now, quiet, reserved, humble and oftentimes penitent, asking *pardon* for past offences, as a privilege—not as a right—and acknowledging, as they universally do, that they have been *whipped* into submission. Nobody rejoices in their humiliation; they are not taunted with it here in the national capital, which they sought to destroy. All their advances toward affability and the renewal of friendly intercourse are cordially met, and the mantle of charity is large enough for all who manifest a sincere desire to forget past differences. Take, for instance, the crowd which daily surges through the halls of the White House, waiting to bend the knee before the President. They are unanimous in their feeling of good will and earnest friendship. The scales of slavery have dropped from their eyes and they see what they have lost. They are now in great haste to make it up. They know that revolutionized labor, improved systems of education, untiring energy and capital, are the means to develop the South; in other words, that commerce—and not cotton, nor negroes, nor State rights—is king. The expressions of the President toward this class of men are having an excellent effect upon them; they are surprised and gratified at his cordial manner toward them, and his personal popularity among Southern men is rapidly spreading. How he bears the herculean pressure upon his energies from this class, is a wonder to his old friends; but he does; he sees hundreds of men and scores of women every day, and listens to every application, whether it be an appeal for work from a discharged soldier, or a plea for pardon from a repentant rebel.

The War Secretary is still absent, and everybody feels a vacuum in the government, for Mr. STANTON is admitted to be full of back-bone. It is remarked, too, that we have no bulletins of his movements—no receptions, no fêtes—nothing to indicate that the man of iron has any popularity. The only thing that the erratic telegraph has vouchsafed about him is, that he was seen in New-York, accompanied by a detective. There was no evidence of collusion between the detective and the telegraph, but it was rather hard on the Secretary. There is an explanation, however, about this lack of public ovation. Firstly, the Secretary don't want it; secondly, he won't have it; and every visitor at the War Department knows how easily he gets rid of people when their business is done. He was never known to "argue the question" with any one.

The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Navy are also absent, and the Cabinet meetings are dry. Mr. DENNISON is pursuing a very commendable course regarding the resumption of postal facilities at the South. The renewed contracts will not average more than 50 per cent. as high in price as during the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. Neither is the rate arbitrarily fixed by the department. The roads cheerfully accept the figures offered, and Mr. DENNISON means that the revenue from the South shall bear some proportion to the expense of the service it demands.

The Blair-Fox-Holt-Meigs-Seward controversy is not the dryest reading of these days. MONTGOMERY is in hot water on all hands. The publication of Mr. FOX'S report in a Western paper was not of his doing. The return fire of HOLT and MEIGS was effective, though MEIGS' letter was unfortunate in the limited publicity it received. It was printed in a paper here of no circulation outside the city, and furnished to the Associated Press agent, who only sent the substance of it to New-York.

The announcement from the special correspondent of the TIMES at Montgomery, Ala., that the Alabama Convention had emphatically refused to "repudiate the Confederate State war debt," &c., causes much comment, and is not favorably received. The magnanimity of the President has already become proverbial, but Southern conventions may as well recollect that he cannot legalize rebel bonds. Congress will have a loud word to say on that question.

CYMON.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Witnesses for the Defence—What Mr. Baker Expects to Prove—The Examination of Witnesses Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning.

Mr. BAKER mentioned the names of several witnesses whom he asked might be called for the defence. One of them, he said, would testify in relation to the scarcity of provisions in the South, as connected with the Andersonville department, and another in regard to the impossibility of obtaining medicines even for the Confederate service.

Mr. BAKER asked that subpenaes might be sent these and other witnesses heretofore named by a special messenger. Some of them perhaps could be reached by mail.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said that one messenger could not reach these witnesses in six weeks to serve the subpœnas. He, therefore, suggested that telegrams be sent to the nearest military posts to summon the witnesses. This would save a large amount of time and be equally as efficacious as dispatching a special messenger.

Mr. BAKER said he had been informed that the railroads were now in such a condition that the heart of Georgia could be reached in three days.

The court, after secret deliberation, decided that the Judge-Advocate issue subpenaes for the persons named, to the commandants of Southern departments.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed.

R. G. H. Kean testified that he was employed under the Confederate Government until April of the present year, as Chief of the Bureau of War; he identified the hand-writing of Secretary of War Seddon and Assistant Secretary of War, Campbell, in connection with the report of Col. Chandler, relative to the abuses at the Andersonville prison.

This document was heretofore received as evidence.

The witness had a conversation with Judge Campbell on the subject, and did not know that it was acted upon by the Secretary of War, although the document lay upon his table. He thought he would have known if the paper had been acted upon by that officer.

Walter T. Davenport, residing at Americus, Ga., testified that he was the agent for four of the counties, and that in the year 1864 he received as tithings 247,768 pounds of bacon, 38,900 bushels of corn, 3,567 bushels of wheat, 3,420 pounds of rough rice, 817 bushels of peas, 3,700 gallons of sorghum, and 1,166 pounds of sugar; from the 1st of January to the 19th of April he received from the same counties 155,726 pounds of bacon, 13,591 bushels of corn, 86 bushels of wheat of old crop, 2,077 pounds of rice, 854 bushels of peas, 5,082 gallons of syrup, and 56 pounds of sugar. There was also a depot at Andersonville. The witness said he had heard that the ladies near Andersonville had made two successful efforts to relieve the prisoners, but the third time they were repulsed by Gen. WINDER with insult.

Major Noyes was called to certify as to the facts touching the plea of counsel, which they had pressed with gravity, that at the time of the arrest of Capt. WIRZ, the government pledged its faith that the prisoner should not be prosecuted if he would consent to go to Macon; in relating all the circumstances of the arrest, the witness said he went to WIRZ'S house at Andersonville, where he found him with his wife and two daughters; it was a hard thing to take a man from his family; the women were crying, and there was much trouble; the arrest was made as quietly as possible; he informed Capt. Wirz and his family that if Gen. Wilson found that Capt. Wirz had done nothing more than his duty, and had acted in obedience to orders, he would probably be released; Gen. Wilson did not direct or authorize the witness to give the prisoner any promises, and he did not think that he did; the prisoner remained under guard all the time, and was never on his parole; on the way from Chattanooga to this city the prisoner's life was repeatedly threatened, and he would have probably been killed by incensed soldiers, if he had not all the time been under guard.

Capt. *Jas. M. Moore*, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., testified that the number of burials at Andersonville was 12,912; 451 bodies were unknown; the number of graves in the small-pox cemetery was 64; these included all he had been able to find; the bodies were buried in trenches from 100 to 200 yards long, and so closely that the tablets containing the names and rank of the deceased almost touched; the graves of those last buried were not found marked; no disinterments were made for reburial.

John M. Yonker, Twelfth United States Infantry, testified that at Andersonville, a sick man who had escaped from the hospital was recaptured by bloodhounds; his right ear was almost bitten off, and other serious injuries inflicted; witness took a piece of his shirt and tied up the wounds; the man gave a likeness to a companion to deliver to his mother in the event of his death, which occurred the next morning; the deceased had traveled thirty or forty miles when he was pursued by the dogs; he endeavored to climb a tree, but was unable from weakness to do so; lying prostrate the hounds attacked him with the result already mentioned; the witness said he met the old fellow who had charge of the hounds in the grave-yard; he asked the man why he committed such cruelties, to which he replied that it was by order of Capt. Wirz, who told him not to bring back any of the Yankee sons of ——.

Mr. Baker asked the court to disregard the last portion of the witnesses' statement, but the commission overruled the objection.

The witness said that on the first day of his arrival at Andersonville, he saw Capt. Wirz, who was threatening and cursing, and he came at once to the conclusion that Wirz was a rough customer; the witness saw a piece of tin lying on the ground, and being a blacksmith thought he could make himself a pan of it; Wirz seeing him searching for the tin called out to the guard, "Why don't you shoot the Yankee son of a ——?" He did not get the tin; witness spoke of the misery he and others endured at Andersonville, the stoppage of rations, the chain-gang, the shooting of men at the dead line, &c.

James P. Stone, Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, testified as to his observation at Andersonville, mentioning several cases of cruelty similar to those heretofore stated.

George Conway, Third New-York Artillery, swore that he saw Capt. Wirz, himself, while in a sentry-box, shoot at a man who tried to recover his tin cup from the stream into which he had accidentally dropped it.

A. D. L. Orcutt and others were examined as to the cruelties at Andersonville, when the court adjourned.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Settlement Between Loyal and Disloyal Creeks—Case of the Cherokees—Repudiation of John Ross by the Commissioners.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The differences between the loyal and disloyal Creeks is amicably adjusted. The rebel delegates of the various tribes represented have signed a treaty with the government, with a note appended, claiming non-forfeiture of lands, annuities, &c. A committee was appointed to confer with the Choctaws and Chickasaws relative to the treaty. The Southern Cherokees submitted to the report, stating that the committee had waited upon the Northern Cherokees to arrange their differences, and asking them to recommend the Cherokee Council to repeal their confiscation laws, who agreed to lay the matter before the council. The same delegation reported that about 6,000 Cherokees are in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on the Red River in a destitute condition, and asked the council for relief. The commissioners have refused to recognize JOHN ROSS as chief of the Cherokee nation, on account of his duplicity and bad faith with the government; and a paper has been submitted by the loyal Cherokee delegation asking the commissioners to rescind their action.

THE STEAMBOAT BURNERS.

Commencement of the Trial at St. Louis—Jeff. Davis, Secretary Mallory and Secretary Seddon, of the Late Rebel Government, to be Summoned as Witnesses—Also Admirals Farragut and Porter.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The trial of the rebel steamboat burners before a military commission began here to-day, and the case of WILLIAM MURPHY was taken up. Col. MILLS, attorney for the prisoner, has given notice that he shall summon as witnesses JEFF. DAVIS, Secretaries MALLORY and SEDDON, of the rebel government, and Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER.

Horse Races.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The National Horse Fair opens favorably at the Riverside Park to-day. The entries in the various classes are quite full, and embrace, among others, the following well-known horses: *Dan Mace* and *Frank Vernon*, of New-York; *Empress, General McClellan*, the Maine stallion *Artemus Ward*, of Saratoga; *General Meade* and *Black Diamond*, of Hartford; *George M. Patchen, Jr., Fearnaught, Lady Shaw* and *Captain McGowan*.

This afternoon there was a saddle-race between *Dan Mace* and *Black Diamond*, won by the former. Time—2:55, 2:46, 2:42. There was also a race for horses that have never beaten 2:45, mile heats, best three in five to harness. There were three entries, viz.: *Artemus Ward, Jessie Wales* and *Lady Bliss*. The race was won by the former in three heats. Time—2:39, 2:41, 2:38.

The fair will continue through the week, and the amount of premium offered is $5,000.

Collision Between the Military and Civil Authorities in Alabama.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

An investigation by a board of officers will soon take place in this city, relative to the detachment sent by Gen. THOMAS to Alabama, in search of stray government cattle. While near Gaylesville the squad in command of Lieut. THOMPSON were attacked by a Sheriff with a posse of men, who claimed to be acting under orders from Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama. One of the Federal soldiers was killed. Nineteen of the Sheriff's men were captured by our forces. The Sheriff, whose name was DANIEL, together with a man named ECKLES, who killed the Federal soldier, escaped. A thorough investigation will be made by Gen. THOMAS and Gov. PARSONS.

Trial of Champ Ferguson Concluded.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON closed to-day, and the decision of the court was forwarded to Gen. TONEMAN. Meantime FERGUSON remains in close confinement at the Penitentiary. Yesterday he attempted to make a statement of his case, which was suppressed by his counsel.

THE HOME OF SECESSION.

Meeting of the Constitutional Convention.

The Ordinance of Secession Repealed.

Report in Favor of the Abolition of Slavery.

Representation to be Equalized, and Electors Chosen by the People.

Important Message of Provisional Governor Perry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The President received the following dispatch from Gov. PERRY this afternoon at 4 o'clock:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 19.

President Johnson:

The convention has repealed the ordinance of secession. The committe has reported in favor of abolishing slavery, equalizing representation, electing Governor and Presidential electors by the people, and voting viva voce in the Legislature. These measures will all pass. Everything has been unanimous. Mr. THOMPSON, a delegate irregularly elected by the Northern citizens at Beaufort, was permitted to take his seat.

B. F. PERRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1865.

Pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency B. F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, providing for the calling of a convention of the people of the State, to assemble in Columbia, on Wednesday, the 13th of September, A. D. 1865, the delegates from the several election districts of this State assembled in the Baptist Church, in the town of Columbia, on this day, at 12 o'clock M.

The credentials of the following individuals were then exhibited and their names enrolled as members of the convention:

From Abbeville—Messrs. D. L. Wardlaw, S. McGowan, Thomas Thomson, W. A. Lee and J. W. Hearst.

From All Saints—Mr. W. A. De Lettre.

From Anderson—Messrs. J. L. Orr, John Wilson, Alexander Ervin, W. S. Pickens.

From Barnwell—Messrs. A. P. Aldrich, J. J. Brabham, J. M. Whetstone.

From Chester—Messrs. James Hemphill, A. P. Wylie, C. D. Melton.

From Chesterfield—Messrs. John A. Inglis, Henry McIver.

From Christ Church—Mr. R. M. Morrison.

From Clarendon—Messrs. Jas. McCauley, John Peter Richardson.

From Darlington—Messrs. David C. Milling, J. H. Norwood, J. E. Byrd.

From Edgefield—Messrs. W. S. Mobley, G. T. Tilman, R. G. M. Dunovant, F. W. Pickens, Paul H. Hammond.

From Fairfield—Messrs. Jas. H. Rion, John Bratton, Wm. R. Robertson.

From Greenville—Messrs. Wm. H. Perry, James P. Boyce.

From Horry—Mr. Joel B. Skipper.

From Kershaw—Messrs. A. D. Goodwyn, L. W. R. Blair.

From Lancaster—Messrs. R. M. Sims, J. L. Reed.

From Laurens—Messrs. C. P. Sullivan, Wm. Mills, Jr., A. W. Moore, B. W. Ball.

From Lexington—Messrs. L. Boozer, John Fox.

From Marion—Messrs. A. Q. McDuffie, Wm. S. Wilson, R. H. Reeves.

From Marlboro'—Messrs. T. C. Weatherly, C. W. Dudley.

From Newberry—Messrs. E. P. Lake, Henry Summer, R. Stewart.

From Orange—J. H. Morgan.

From Pickens—Messrs. Edward Herndon, L. B. Johnson, Alexander Bryce, Sr., James Lafayette Boyd.

From Richland—Messrs. A. R. Taylor, Wm. Wallace, F. W. McMaster.

From St. Andrew's—Mr. Wm. Izard Bull.

From St. Bartholomew's—Mr. A. Campbell.

From St. James' Goose Creek—Mr. W. M. Brailsford.

From St. James' Santee—Mr. J. T. Duke.

From St. George's Dorchester—Mr. W. A. Chisolm.

From St. Matthew's—Mr. T. J. Goodwyn.

From St. Peter's—Mr. H. C. Smart.

From St. Philip's and St. Michael's—Messrs. Charles Macbeth, Alfred Huger, H. D. Lesesne, W. H. Gilliland, James Conner, W. M. Martin, F. Melchers, P. C. Gaillard, John Schnierle, Geo. W. Williams, James Rose, John A. Wagener, Charles H. Simonton, P. J. Coogan, A. O. Andrews, Edward Frost, William S. Henesey.

From St. Stephen's—Mr. W. H. Cannon.

From St. Thomas' and St. Dennis'—Mr. C. M. Furman.

From Spartanburgh—Messrs. J. Winsmith, John W. Carlisle, M. C. Barnett, James Farrow.

From Sumter—Messrs. F. J. Moses, John N. Frierson, Thomas M. Muldrow.

From Union—Messrs. W. H. Wallace, T. N. Dawkins, Wm. J. Keenan.

From Williamsburgh—Mr. J. A. James.

From Winyah—Mr. R. Dozier.

From York—Messrs. R. A. Ross, W. C. Beaty, W. C. Black, Cadwallader Jones.

The chair announced that Mr. D. L. WARDLAW, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected Permanent President of the convention.

The President elect then addressed the convention, stating that he had preferred to continue in his seat on the floor, to discharge in his humble way the duties and trusts which his fellow-citizens had imposed upon him; but that if the members thought otherwise he could only thank them for their kindness and submit to their wishes, as it was not the time for any true son of South Carolina to oppose his private judgment to her commands. He entreated of the members a favorable construction of his actions whilst in the chair, and their kind indulgence if he should commit any errors. He felt convinced, from the character of the members, that moderation would obtain in the councils of the convention, and that the duties of the chair would not be severe. He was persuaded that they would labor earnestly and faithfully in the discharge of their duties, and would lend all their powers to the speedy restoration of the State to her proper position in the government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. ORR, it was

Resolved, That the President appoint a clerk, messenger and door-keeper for the convention.

On motion of Mr. ORR, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Gov. PERRY, inform him that the convention was organized, had elected Hon. D. L. WARDLAW President and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. DUDLEY, were ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That under the present extraordinary circumstances, it is both wise and politic to accept the condition in which we are placed: to endure patiently the evils which we cannot avert or correct, and to await calmly the time and opportunity to effect our deliverance from unconstitutional rule.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one member from each Judicial District, be raised to prepare business for the convention, and to which shall be referred all matters relating to the public welfare of the State.

On motion of Mr. FROST, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report rules for the government of the convention.

Messrs. FROST, MOSES and INGLIS were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. MELTON, it was ordered that the returns of the Managers of Elections for St. Luke's be referred to a committee of three, to investigate and report thereon.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. MELTON, ALDRICH and ORR of the committee.

Mr. INGLIS offered the following resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. ORR, were postponed for further consideration until to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.:

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed, and a chairman of each be designated by the President of the convention:

1. A committee consisting of one member from each Judicial District in the State represented in this convention, to be styled "The Committee on the Constitution of the State," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the constitution, or the remodeling, altering or amending of the same.

2. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee on Federal Relations," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the relations of this State to the government of the United States.

3. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee on Colored Population," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the subject of slavery, and the condition of the colored people of the State.

4. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee of Ways and Means," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the raising and disbursing of money by this convention of the State, and also, all pecuniary claims against the convention.

5. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions," to which shall be referred all propositions of matters to be ordained or resolved by this convention, not properly or exclusively referable to any one of the other committees herein provided for.

6. A committee of seven members, to be styled "The Committee on Printing," which shall be charged with procuring such printing to be done as shall be required by the convention, and superintending the proper execution of the same.

Mr. PICKENS offered the following ordinance, which, on motion, was ordered to lie on the table:

We, the Delegates of the People of the State of South Carolina, in General Convention met, do Ordain: That the ordinance passed in convention, 20th of December, 1860, withdrawing this State from the Federal Union, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The fortunes of war, together with the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Generals in the field commanding, having decided that domestic slavery is abolished; therefore, under the circumstances, we acquiesce in said proclamations, and do hereby ordain implicit obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof.

On motion of Mr. SIMONTON, ordered, that when the convention adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MR. BYON—That to-morrow he would offer certain amendments to the resolution offered by Mr. INGLIS.

On motion of Mr. SIMONTON, the convention was adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M.

MESSSAGE OF GOV. PERRY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Members of the State Convention:

GENTLEMEN: You have been convened in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, for the purpose of organizing a State Government, "whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property." As Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, under whose orders you were elected and have assembled, it is proper that I should address you on the present occasion, and assist you, if I can, in restoring our beloved State "to her constitutional relations to the Federal Government," and aid you by my suggestions in presenting "such a republican form of State Government as will entitle South Carolina to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and her people to protection, by the United States, against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."

The great political convulsions which have recently taken place in the Southern States, and the terrific war which has swept over South Carolina, devastating her territory and depriving her citizens of all civil government, are too well known to you, and too painful in their detail for me to bring them unnecessarily in review before you. Instead of dwelling on the past and grieving over its errors and misfortunes, let us, with manly fortitude, look to the future, and accommodate ourselves to the circumstances which surround us, and which cannot be changed or avoided.

The President of the United States has manifested a generous and patriotic solicitude for the restoration of the Southern States to all their civil and political rights, under the constitution and laws of the United States. He desires to see the Federal Union reconstructed as it was before the secession of those States; and he will oppose the centralization of power in Congress, and the infringement of the constitutional rights of the States, with the same zeal, energy and power with which he resisted the assumed right of secession on the part of the States. In order to accomplish this reunion of the States, the President desires that South Carolina, as well as all the other States in rebellion, should accept as inevitable and unavoidable the great final results of the war.

African slavery, which was a cherished institution of South Carolina from her earliest colonial history, patriarchal in its character, under which the negro has multiplied and increased with a rapidity proving that he has been kindly cared for and protected, is gone, dead forever, never to be revived or hoped for in the future of this State. Under the war-making power the military authorities of the United States have abolished slavery in all of the seceding States. The oath you have solemnly taken to "abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves," requires you, in good faith, to abolish slavery in your new or amended constitution. The express terms on which your pardons have been issued, stipulate that you shall never again own or employ slave labor. It is likewise altogether probable that the proposed amendment to the Federal constitution, abolishing slavery, will be adopted by three-fourths of the States, and become a part of the constitution. Moreover, it is impossible for South Carolina ever to regain her civil rights and be restored to the Union till she voluntarily abolishes slavery, and declares by an organic law, that neither "slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," shall ever again exist within the limits of the State. Until this is done, we shall be kept under military rule, and the negroes will be protected as "freedmen" by the whole military force of the United States. But I know that you are all honorable men, as well as patriotic men, and will do your duty faithfully to yourselves and your country, however painful it may be.

In making this unavoidable change in your constitution, abolishing slavery, and which will require the substitution of hired labor for that of slave labor, it is to be hoped that none of those evils will be experienced which some have anticipated. By a wise, just and humane treatment of your "freedmen" and women, you may attach them to you as strongly in their new condition as they were whilst your slaves. They will soon learn to see and feel their dependence on you, and know that their interests require them to be true and faithful to you. It is to be expected that so great and sudden a change as this in the condition of the negro will produce, at first, confusion, idleness and dissatisfaction. This, however, will only be temporary. Time and experince must bring order and system. The "freedman" will soon find out that he must work or perish. Legislation will necessarily be required to regulate the relative duties of the employer and employe.

It is very desirable that you should avail yourselves of the present opportunity of reforming and popularizing the State Constitution in several particulars. It is the reproach of South Carolina abroad that her constitution is less popular and republican in its provisions than that of any other State in the Union. And it is thought by many that to this cause alone may be traced the origin of that discontent and dissatisfaction with the Federal Government, which, after being nursed for thirty-three or thirty-four years, ended in the secession or rebellion of thirteen or fourteen States.

The basis of representation in the Senate of this State, as you know, is entirely arbitrary, and founded on no just principles of property or population. At the time it was adopted—more than seventy-five years ago—it was, no doubt, fair and equal. But since that time the entire relative condition of election districts has changed. The upper country, at the adoption of our State Constitution in 1790, was comparatively but newly settled, had a sparse population, and very little wealth. But, since that time, this portion of the State has increased in wealth and numbers in a much greater ratio than the lower country. Hence it is that the parish representation in the Senate is unequal and unjust. Twenty or thirty votes in one of the parishes, whose population and taxation combined entitle it to only one member of the House of Representatives, have the same representation in the Senate that three thousand voters have in the Edgefield District, whose population and taxation entitle it to six members in the House. This is contrary to all republican principles of political justice and equality.

In the early history of South Carolina, the representation in the parishes was repeatedly changed to equalize it among the respective election districts. But all such changes have been obstinately refused, during the last seventy-five years. Now that slavery is abolished, a reformation in this respect is imperative, and must be adopted. In effecting this change, it would be well to adopt the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, which is founded on population and taxation. Each Judicial District in the State should, however, have one Senator, and the City of Charleston two, in addition to one from the District of Charleston. The other Senators, if the present number be retained, may be given to the largest districts in population and taxation, as fractions are now represented in the House of Representatives. The two great elements of representative governments are wealth and population, and they should be both equally represented, so that the one cannot legislate to the injury of the other.

In considering the question of population, it is proper that the "freedmen," who take the places of the white men in the lower country, and also in the upper country, in a less proportion, should, in some way and to some extent, be counted. This is due the lower country, where there is such a large preponderance of that class of persons. The Federal basis of representation in Congress, counting three-fifths of the negroes, would seem to be just and right. It was the compromise agreed on by the framers of the Federal constitution, and no doubt founded in wisdom.

The question of suffrage, and who shall exercise the right of voting in South Carolina, is one of grave importance, and must be settled by you in your new constitution. In 1790, the State Constitution declared that no one should be allowed to vote unless he was a freeholder or taxpayer and a free white man of the age of twenty-one years. In 1810, the right of suffrage was extended to all free white men of the age of twenty-one, who were residents of the State two years, and of the election district six months, previous to voting. The qualification of a freehold or the payment of a tax was no longer required. It was thought proper at that period that a free white man who had to serve in the militia, do patrol duty, work on the roads, and defend his country in time of war, should be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature and other officers of the State, without the ownership of a freehold or the payment of taxes. To extend this universal suffrage to the "freedmen" in their present ignorant and degraded condition, would be little less than folly and madness. It would be giving to the man of wealth and large landed possessions in the State a most undue influence in all elections. He would be enabled to march to the polls, with his two or three hundred "freedmen" as employes, voting as he directed, and control all elections. The poor white men in the election districts would have no influence, or their influence would be overpowered by one man of large landed estate. In Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and several other non-slaveholding States at the North, free negroes and colored persons are entirely excluded from voting. In most of the Northern States there is a property qualification required of all voters, which excludes them. If the New-York qualifications of a freehold for a person of color voting were adopted in South Carolina, very few of the freedmen in this State would ever be able to exercise the right of suffrage. In North Carolina, Tennessee, and perhaps other slaveholding States, free negroes formerly were entitled to vote, but it is understood that they seldom saw proper to exercise this franchise.

The radical Republican party North are looking with great interest to the action of the Southern States in reference to negro suffrage; and whilst they admit that a man should be able to read and write and have a property qualification in order to vote, yet they contend that there should be no distinction between voters on account of color. They forget that this is a white man's government, and intended for white men only; and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the negro is not an American citizen under the Federal Constitution. That each and every State of the Union has the unquestioned right of deciding for herself who shall exercise the right of suffrage, is beyond all dispute. You will settle this grave question as the interest and honor of the State demand.

South Carolina is the only State in the Union where the Chief Magistrate is not elected by the people. This should no longer be the case. It is a fundamental principle of the republican creed, that the people, in whom all sovereignty is inherent, should select their own rulers and representatives. Those powers only are delegated which cannot be properly exercised by the people. It is eminently wise and proper that the Governor of a State should derive his authority and election immediately from the sovereign power of the State. The people should elect their Chief Magistrates, members of Congress and members of the legislature. Having done this, the minor offices might be filled by appointment and the people relieved of the trouble, loss of time, and demoralization in making these petty elections. When the Governor has been elected by the people, he might safely be intrusted with more power than he has ever exercised in South Carolina. He should be made reëligible, or elected for a longer term than two years. He should be required to live at the seat of government, and should receive a salary sufficient to defray all his necessary expenses. The General Assembly of South Carolina is an electoral college for the State, as well as a legislative body. They have the election of Governor, Electors of President and Vice-President, Lieutenant-Governor, United States Senators, Judges and Chancellors, all State officers, Magistrates, Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, Poor and Free Schools, Commissioners and Masters in Equity, and various other officers. This embarrasses legislation, occupies a great deal of the time of the members, and is productive of evil consequences. The most of these elections and appointments should be taken from the Legislature.

The election of Presidential Electors by the Legislature is clearly a usurpation on the part of that body, and which no other State in the Union tolerates at the present time. The Federal Constitution declares that "each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, Electors of President and Vice-President." The State, and not the Legislature, is to "appoint" electors. The Legislature is to "direct" the "manner" of appointing only. The people are the State and should "appoint." No one will contend that the Legislature which represents the State, is the State itself. This gross error will no doubt be corrected by the first Legislature which assembles under your new constitution, and it may be well for you to express a wish for its correction.

The appointment of the State officers might be given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He might also, with great propriety, be empowered to make the appointment of many of the district officers, and thereby relieve the people of a fruitful source of demoralization in making these petty elections. The question is suggested for your consideration.

In all elections made by the Legislature the voting should be *viva voce*, so that each member's constituents might know how he voted. The ballot is secret, and conceals the representative's vote from his constituency. The people have a right to know how their representatives voted in elections as well as in legislation. In all elections by the people, the ballot is certainly the proper mode, as it enables every man to vote independently, according to his own convictions. No one has any right to know or question his vote. He votes as a sovereign. But the representative votes for others, and they have a right to know his vote.

It would be well to consolidate the Treasury Department. The State of South Carolina is neither so large nor so wealthy as to require two treasuries. The Secretary of State and the Surveyor-General should be required to keep their offices only at the seat of government. The facilities of traveling between Charleston and Columbia are now such that there is no necessity for a division of these offices at the expense of the State. The Court of Appeals ought also to be required to sit altogether in Columbia, where one law library and one set of officers would be sufficient for the court.

In order to give additional importance and consideration to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, he ought to be made ex-officio President of the Senate; or, which would be as well, let the President of the Senate act as Governor in case of a vacancy, till another election can be made by the people.

You should provide for the election of members of the Legislature at an early day—the second Monday in October—so that the General Assembly may be convened in time to order the election of members of Congress and United States Senators, before the first Monday in December next. It is important that all of the Southern States should be fully represented when Congress assembles.

In your new constitution you should provide for and declare valid all legislative, executive and judicial acts of the State since her secession, on the 20th of December, 1860, which are not in conflict with the constitution of the United States. Likewise all civil officers elected since that period should be authorized to continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they were elected or appointed.

In organizing a provisional government, I thought it wisest and best to reappoint all civil officers who were in office at the suspension of civil government in South Carolina. I told the President that we had no parties or political divisions in the State. All had acquiesced in her secession from the Federal Union, and now all would be equally loyal in their efforts to restore her to that Union. I had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, at the sacrifice of the interests of the State. Those who were in office had been elected by the people, were familiar with their duties, and better calculated to discharge them than new men. Moreover, the plan adopted put in motion at once the machinery of the State. Time was important. The acts of the provisional government should likewise be sanctioned by you. I was authorized by the President to lay a tax, by assessment, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the convention. This I declined to do, in consequence of the utter destitution of the people, and you will have to make such arrangements for your expenses as you think most advisable.

The want of money or a circulating medium cannot continue long. The sale of cotton, as soon as its transportation to market is practicable, will supply the country with money enough for its most pressing wants. The farmers and planters, now that their slaves are emancipated, may very well dispose of a portion of their lands, to relieve their embarrassments, and acquire the means of enriching and improving the remainder. Northern capitalists and European immigrants will readily make investments in real estate in South Carolina. In a short time money, which is superabundant in the Northern States, will naturally and necessarily flow south, seeking its value, as water flows seeking its level.

After the collapse of the so-called Confederacy, the Southern States were left in a most anomalous condition in reference to their monetary affairs. The gold and silver had been exported as an article of commerce during the war; the State banks were all broken and their bills driven out of circulation, and the Confederate money became, of course, valueless. This left the South without any kind of money or a circulating medium. Eight millions of people, in a high state of civilization, occupying a rich and fertile country, without money or the means of exchange, except by barter.

Gloomy as the present may seem, the future will be bright and glorious. Nothing is ever likely to occur again to mar the harmony of the Union. The great cause of dissension between the two sections has been removed. There are no rival interests. The North and the South are mutually necessary to each other, and all the pursuits of the one are dependent on those of the other. The United States, as a whole, combine all the elements of national prosperity and greatness in a higher degree than any other people on the face of the earth. No empire in the world ever united in so eminent a degree the three great sources of independence, power and wealth—agriculture, commerce and manufactures. As long as civilization continues, this great republic will flourish and increase in numbers, wealth and grandeur. It can only crumble and break into fragments when ignorance and darkness shall have pervaded the land.

South Carolina, as an integral part of this great power, must partake of its richness and prosperity. The abolition of slavery will give new energy and self-reliance to her people, stimulate industry, and promote economy in all the vocations of life. In less than ten years, we shall realize in the loss of slavery a blessing in disguise to ourselves and our children.

In resuming her allegiance to the United States, I know that South Carolina does so in good faith, and with perfect sincerity to her plighted honor. As she was the first to lead off in this great and most unfortunate secession movement, it now becomes her duty to set a bright example of loyalty to the other Southern States, in returning to the Union, and cheerfully performing all the obligations to the Federal Government. She will receive in return from that government a restoration of all her civil and political rights as a sovereign State, with a general amnesty for the past.

You should be careful to do all that is necessary to aid the President in carrying out his wise and generous policy of reconstruction, and do nothing which may tend to embarrass him in that policy or impede the restoration of the State to the Federal Union. It is a remarkable fact that the brave men who have imperiled their lives and made every sacrifice in war, for the last four years, are promptly and cheerfully acquiescing in its results, whilst some of those who have kept out of danger and made less sacrifices are less inclined to acquiesce in the inevitable results of the war.

I have the gratification of informing you that the policy I have pursued in my administration of the provisional government of the State has met the entire approval of the President, and he has directed the military authorities not to interfere with that policy, but to aid and assist me in carrying it out. I have likewise the pleasure of communicating to you that very recently I had an interview with Major-Gen. Meade, commanding the Atlantic States, and Major-Gen. Gillmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, in reference to a seeming conflict between the civil and military authorities of the State, and that all difficulties were satisfactorily arranged. The civil law, the courts and civil officers of the State are restored, and their functions will not be interfered with by the military authorities, except in cases where freedmen and persons of color are concerned. These cases have been assigned to the courts of the Provost Marshals for adjudication, till the completion of the President's policy of reconstruction. All other cases will be heard and decided by the civil and municipal courts under and according to the laws of South Carolina.

It is also a source of congratulation to know that the colored troops, whose atrocious conduct has disgraced the service, and filled the public mind with the most horrible apprehensions, have been withdrawn from the interior of the State, and are to be placed in garrisons on the coast, where they can do no further mischief. In all of my personal interviews with the President, and in all of my dispatches to him, I urged this course most earnestly. The white troops are, I believe, doing their duty beneficially to the country, in preserving the peace and good order of the State. It is thought that their presence among us for some time yet will be necessary, in order to enforce the relative duties of the freedmen and their employers.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would invoke the Almighty to watch over all your deliberations, and direct your actions, in every particular, to the best interests, honor and glory of our beloved State.

B. F. PERRY.

THE ENGLISH EXCURSIONISTS.

The Trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis—Pleasant Excursion on the River—Banquet at St. Louis—Speeches by Mr. Kinnaird, M. P., Sir Morton Peto, M. P., Major-Gen. Sherman and others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.,
Thursday, Sept. 14, 1865.

It is pretty generally understood that wicked people have no rest, but it is not generally known that newspaper men might with much truth be included in the same category, notwithstanding the fact that with rare exceptions they are very virtuous individuals. I came to this conclusion about newspaper writers long years ago, before my hair was as silver-threaded as it is now, but the fact comes to me this afternoon with double force. This traveling with our worthy transatlantic friends is in itself very hard work. Their time with us is limited, and, anxious as they are to see as much of the country as possible, they don't let the grass grow beneath their feet. It is incessant travel and continual sight-seeing, interspersed very often with elaborate dinner party welcomes by way of variety. The poor scribe who hopes to chronicle the incidents of the excursion finds himself saddled with a herculean task without the power of the stalwart deity to put it through. But I'm going to make the effort, albeit the atmosphere of this goodly City of St. Louis is so intolerably hot, that the salamander in the Times office who goes into ecstacies while describing the warm weather of New-York days, would die of joy if he had such a temperature as afflicts us this afternoon for the topic of his graphic pen. Bear with me and pity me. I come to the scratch about as much used up as a plucky prize-fighter on his last round just before the sponge is thrown.

I have already informed you of the agreeable day which Sir Morton Peto and his friends passed in Cincinnati, where they were most cordially welcomed and entertained by the leading merchants of the city. Dismissing further consideration of the pleasant visit to the Queen City, I shall speak of the

TRIP TO ST. LOUIS,

four hundred miles in an almost westerly direction, over the wide-gauge track of the Ohio and Mississippi Road. Leaving the depot at Cincinnati at about 8 A. M., the excursionists were confined for seventeen hours in the cars. The time thus spent, however, did not pass irksomely. Three splendid special coaches were appropriated to the party by Mr. Howard Learnard, the accommodating President of the eastern division of the road, who accompanied them. These coaches, besides having the uncommon luxuries of sofas where the passengers could stretch themselves at full length, and easy chairs capacious enough for comfortable napping, were provided also with a well-stocked larder, containing a variety of pabulum for the inner man. The travelers, therefore, were very happy and jovial to their hearts' content. The fine streams, the broad prairies, and the rolling woodlands on the route, as we traversed the great States of Indiana and Illinois to the mighty Mississippi, afforded abundant topics of conversation to tally as unlike as these features of nature are to anything seen in old England.

These tourists are quick in observing and keen in making deductions from what they see. They leave no opportunity neglected for acquiring information on every conceivable subject, proving themselves to be as inquisitive as Yankees are proverbially said to be, though certainly in no offensive sense. They are as apt to gather information concerning the flora and fauna of the country, as they are earnest in obtaining knowledge respecting the geology and geography of each region through which they pass, and they discuss the national debt and State and national politics with as lively an interest as they seek to become possessed of facts pertaining to profitable investments.

It is impossible to be for a long time in the company of these gentlemen and avoid the conviction that they represent that large class of the English people who look upon the growth of this sturdy young republic and its unlimited scope for developing its resources with great satisfaction. They feel no jealousy at the wondrous evidences of national vigor which everywhere present themselves in this great, free, Western life, but rejoice, on the contrary, that in working out our destiny; we are forwarding the work of the world's civilization. Their antecedents prove them to be our sincere friends. They are wise enough to see that the many crudities which crop out in some phases of our social and domestic life are incident to our youth, and will be corrected as we increase in wealth. They neither carp nor sneer, but heartily commend and admire. Before their visit they were by no means lacking in knowledge of the country, but they frankly confess their surprise at the mighty enterprise of the people, and admit that half had not been told them.

ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.

The party arrived at St. Louis between 1 and 2 A.M., and were courteously received by a committee of the Board of Trade, by whom they were escorted to the Lindell Hotel, where thirty-five rooms and a large assembly parlor had been provided for their accommodation. Before retiring they were gratified to hear that Gens. Grant and Sherman were guests of the house, and they would have an opportunity of seeing these distinguished gentlemen on the morrow.

EXCURSION ON THE RIVER.

Ignoring the requirements of nature for a proper quantity of sleep, the party were up and breakfasting by 8 o'clock this morning. Soon afterward the Committee of Arrangements arrived with a number of barouches and handsome carriages, and the guests were conducted to the Keokuk packet landing and embarked on board the fine steamer *Jennie Deans* for an excursion on the Mississippi. After leaving the landing the boat was headed northward, and the guests had an excellent opportunity of viewing the busy city with its eight miles of river frontage. Scores of steamers lying bow on to the levee, the enormous size of the latter and their towering smokestacks, being a great novelty to anybody unaccustomed to the high-pressure boats common to Western waters.

Among the invited guests on board were Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair, Barton Able, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the Justices of the St. Louis County Court; Hon. Samuel Treat, Judge of the United States District Court; Joshua Cheever, member of the City Council; Stephen D. Barlow, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad; Isaac H. Sturgeon, President of North Missouri Railroad; Edward Learnard, President of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; W. D. Griswold, of the Western Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; Alexander H. Lewis, Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; John S. McCune, of the Keokuk Packet Company; Gen. Singleton, better known as one of the Peace Commissioners to Richmond, and a host of other civic dignitaries and commercial magnates.

As the boat steamed up the river the guests were entertained by the St. Louis people who pointed out the prominent objects on either side. Gen. Sherman was the centre of a deeply interested circle, among whom were included Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Kinnaird. The General not only gave his audience valuable information respecting the flourishing condition of St. Louis, its great advantages in geographical position as the terminus of numerous railroads and as the entrêpôt of immense stores of produce from the rich territories northward and westward, watered by the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, but told them, also, in vividly descriptive terms of his "great march" through Georgia and the various battles in which he had led. Indeed, his fund of conversation seemed inexhaustible, and his early life and subsequent career was unfolded for their edification. The distinguished guests were charmed with the versatility of his knowledge on all subjects and regretted when the end of the excursion deprived them of his company. The little knot separated with a more just conception of the vastness of our Western rivers and the immense extent of the country.

The party went about ten miles up the river, and then back again, below the city as far as Jefferson Barracks. An opportunity was thus given to view the entire length of the city, also the town of Carondelet and the ship-yards where the monitors were built. It was the intention, originally, to proceed to the mouth of the Missouri, but time would not admit of carrying out this part of the programme. About 12 o'clock a liberal supply of champagne was opened and Sir Morton Peto, in returning thanks for the hospitality, expressed in brief but complimentary terms, the pleasure he had experienced in visiting St. Louis, his surprise at its magnitude as a city, its apparent prosperity, and its immense extent of river navigation; and he hoped that it would continue to prosper in the future as it had in the past. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

Shortly after the company sat down to an excellent collation, at the conclusion of which a toast was proposed by Judge Lightner, in honor of our "foreign guests," and of Mr. McCune, the President of the Keokuk Packet Company, whose boat (the *Jennie Deans*) had been tendered for the excursion.

The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., responded. He said:

"The gentleman has been pleased to say, 'our foreign guests;' but I cannot accept that. I cannot delude myself, for a moment, into the belief that the country, where I find every man my friend, and where I have found my own native tongue so generally spoken, is a foreign land. Will you allow me to say that we have met everywhere with a cordial reception, as I have already said, but nowhere so hearty, so friendly, and so unexpected a reception, as here. In speaking in the name of all my friends who accompany us on this pleasant expedition, allow me to return our most hearty and sincere thanks for this day, which will be a day which will long remain in our memories as one of the pleasantest which we have spent in this land. I have long taken a deep interest in all that concerns this great country, especially during the past four years, but I little expected in coming to St. Louis that I should have had the advantage this day of meeting Gen. Sherman. I can say for one that I watched that memorable campaign of his with the deepest interest, and I feel it a proud day to be allowed to spend so many hours in his company—a man for whom I entertain the deepest respect and veneration, not only for his talents, but his general character. I repeat, to have met so many distinguished gentlemen in your city renders this a day long to be remembered, and, speaking personally, I shall never forget it the longest day I live. I do, with the most hearty feeling give the health of Gen. Sherman, and in doing so, of course I mean the great American army, which has given, certainly in the time I have lived, an example of a most brilliant campaign, which history alone will do justice to as one of the most memorable in the history of the world.

This brought up Gen. Sherman, who said:

"I assure you, gentlemen, that I feel much more pride and pleasure in having been one of the American officers toasted than I do in the distinctive position given me. We have stopped the rebellion in our country, and now we turn over its interests to you, with the best assurance and belief that the country is big enough, and has a heart large enough and an intellect large enough to do God's bidding within her boundaries. If we want additional capital, you can give it, and I know enough of the American to know that they will work up to the last dollar they can get, and borrow, too. [laughter;] and, gentlemen, they will pay back if they can. This country of ours is cosmopolitan in its chararter, and, for my part, I read and study Napier with a deeper interest than I would one of my own country's works. Why? Because he he has had better opportunities for study. I often turn to Spanish works and English works; I read them even with a deeper interest than my own country's works. I have derived more advantage from foreign studies, because your world beyond the ocean is the world that gives us literature, science and experience. We want to gain experience, and I feel that we will work out a destiny such that England, at all events, will be proud to own that one of her own children has accomplished." [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

Before returning to the city, the boat landed above Carondelet to pick up specimens of iron ore brought up from the celebrated iron mountain at Pilot Knob, 30 miles from the city. They also gained considerable information concerning the vast mineral wealth, lead and cobalt,) in the State of Missouri.

VISIT TO THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

On the return of the party to the city, at 3 o'clock, they got into the carriages that were in waiting at the Keokuk Landing to convey them to Mr. Henry Shaw's. Coming up Fourth-street, they were detained near Washington-avenue to witness the working of our steam fire department, which seemed to afford them much interest.

After witnessing the working of the steam fire-engines, the company started for the suburbs, and in due time reached Mr. Shaw's gardens, where they were hospitably welcomed. They strolled about the grounds for some time, admired the magnificent floricultural display, the myriads of humming birds, and visited the botanical museum; after which they were invited into Mr. Shaw's residence, where some very choice wines were drank. Having spent an hour or so very pleasantly at this place, the company next visited the Abbey race-track, where they witnessed a spirited race. This over, they next visited the residence of Mr. C. M. Elleard, in the immediate vicinity, where refreshments were served; after which they returned to town, reaching the Lindell shortly after dark.

THE BANQUET.

The great international banquet given at the Southern Hotel last night was no common occasion. It was, in spirit and substance, just what it should be, a good, hearty, substantial greeting from the city of the Great West to her honored and honorable guests from Old England. It was not one of the champagne festivals in which we have too often slavered with fulsome flattery the light-headed tourists who drank our wine, mocked our manners and slandered our well-meant courtesies. It was a good, old-fashioned, honest feast, consisting of the richest and rarest viands, accompanied with the luxuries and elegancies of a grand banquet, but destitute of mere froth and frippery. It was such an entertainment as suited both the givers and the guests. The latter represented the solid men of England—men who count their wealth by millions, and who have broken away from home engagements and interests to come and look at America for themselves. After three thousand miles of ocean travel and another thousand by rail, they find themselves on the western bank of the Mississippi, in the commercial metropolis of the great valley. They have found her here, standing like the Apocalyptic angel, "with one foot upon the land and the other upon the sea," beckoning trade from the semi-arctic regions of the North and the gold-fields of the West, stretching out her iron fingers in every direction to grasp internal trade, sending her hundreds of steamers to fetch and carry our more than ten thousand miles of navigable water, and holding direct intercourse, by river and ocean, with the whole commercial world. This is not said in laudation of St. Louis as it is, but rather of her situation and commercial facilities, for her citizens have not yet dreamed of her future greatness and glory. It is an auspicious circumstance that men of large capital and expanded views have come to take even a hasty glance at the great West of the Western World. It is this view of the subject that elevates the present entertainment of our English guests, far above an ordinary complimentary banquet.

THE BANQUET HALL.

No finer or grander banqueting hall could have been furnished on the continent than the really magnificent dining hall of the Southern Hotel. This spacious apartment, with its lofty ceiling, immense windows, for easy ventilation, and its elaborate adornment, is one of the grand attractions of the stupendous edifice to which it belongs. It can accommodate four or five hundred guests at its tables, with plenty of elbow-room for all. On the present occasion it was well filled, and the taste displayed in its ornamentation reflects much credit on the proprietors of the hotel.

At a few minutes past 9 the folding doors were thrown open, and the guests were ushered into the banquet. The *coup d'œil* of the grand apartment, with its richly loaded tables, its massive chandeliers, with their hundreds of lights reflected and re-reflected from groves of paneled mirrors, was at once grand and brilliant.

THE GUESTS.

In addition to the party of English capitalists and tourists, most of whom were present, were the following:

Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Pope, Gen. Blair, Gen. Herron, Gen. A. J. Smith, Gen. M. L. Smith, Hon. E. Bates, Hon. H. T. Blow, Mayor Thomas, Judge Treat, Judge Lord, Judge Reber, Judge Moodey, Judge Primm, Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., S. D. Barlow, Esq., T. H. Sturgeon, Esq., S. T. Glover, Esq., J. O. Broadhead, Esq., J. M. Douglass, Esq., of Illinois, C. D. Drake, Esq., Bishop Hawks, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. Elliott, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. N. L. Linton, Dr. Engleman, J. H. Alexander, Esq., John How, Esq., R. K. Woods, Esq., Thos. Matthews, Esq., A. K. Lewis, Esq., J. S. Moulton, Esq., Col. Shaffer, Gen. Singleton of Illinois, Judge J. D. Caton of Illinois, Judge W. H. Underwood of Illinois.

The above in addition to guests not mentioned in the report of the excursion. Most of those invited to the banquet were present; but Gen. Pope, Gen. Blair and Gen. A. J. Smith were among those unable to attend.

The President was Hon. Luther M. Kennett, Ex-Mayor and Ex-Congressman, one of our oldest citizens. Seated at the first table with him were, on the same side, Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Sir S. Morton Peto and Dr. Hutchinson, Pastor of Trinity Church, on Washington-avenue; and, on the other side, Dr. Charles A. Pope, James McHenry, Major-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman and A. Kinnaird, M. P.

THE OPENING.

When all were seated grace was said by Rev. Dr. Hutchinson. The party then set to work to participate of the viands, after which the President, Col. Kennett, arose and delivered a warm welcome to the city's distinguished guests. He referred in an eloquent manner to the progress of St. Louis and the State in material enterprise, and indulged in many happy reminiscences connected with our early history. He showed that within forty years St. Louis had grown from an inconsiderable town of four thousand inhabitants, to a busy and bustling city of near two hundred thousand inhabitants. He alluded to the feeling existing between England and America, and hoped that the most amicable relations would always exist. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the first regular toast of the evening, which was as follows:

Our Trans-Atlantic Guests—Welcome beyond the Mississippi as true representatives of the catholic spirit of modern capital, utilized by enlightened enterprise.

SPEECH OF A. KINNAIRD, M. P.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: At the request of my friend, Sir Morton Peto, I rise to respond to the toast that has just been given, and hope that you will make some allowance for the feelings that naturally overpower me at this moment at the reception which you have given us; and in responding to this toast I can assure you that, when the desire which I have long felt under such circumstances has enabled me to realize my hopes, namely, to visit this great country, I intended to come simply as an individual, but never for one moment did I expect anything like the reception which you have been kind enough to give us in the far West. [Cheers.] I will freely own that I never intended to visit this continent without visiting the great Mississippi. And I had looked forward to the happy day when I should find myself in this city, but the reception which you have given me, and the kind manner with which your President has welcomed us, have sunk deeply in our hearts. [Cheers.] I know I am speaking for my countrymen in this toast, and I will state that I have been anxious and have earnestly hoped that between England and this country there should exist the most cordial amity and affection. [Cheers.] I never expected in this city of the far West that you would so far honor us as you have done. Now, when I have listened and have heard with my own ears the compliments you have paid us, by uniting in those two glorious national anthems, that you did us the honor of first allowing to be played the national anthem of our country, then followed by that which certainly is as well known to us almost—the Star Spangled Banner. [Cheers.] I see in the compliments which you have paid us guarantees for that harmonious action of these two great nations which are so thoroughly identified by every common interest. I care not whether you take it as political, or whether you take it in that religious or social sense, we are bound up together as two great nations, speaking one language and having but one common interest. I do earnestly pray that long may be the day that any thing else but this harmonious feeling will continue to be the sentiment and feeling of both these nations. But, gentlemen, to recur to more local matters, I have listened with the deepest interest to your excellent President, and, if I may judge from what I have seen to-day, he is rather under-rating than exaggerating the prospects of your city, and the fair country of the West. Since we have landed on your shores we have found that which I may say has wonderfully surprised us. Great as I knew your resources to be, I never dreamed what the future of this country would be. Now, that I have witnessed with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, I can enter into the feeling of every American gentleman present, and I do from my heart, as a loyal Englishman, congratulate you on the great future that is before you, and of this I feel confident that every one of us desires that each additional year should bring additional prosperity to this country. [Cheers.] You are a young and vigorous people, but still you are not entirely independent of all other nations, and certainly not of our own country. I hope the day is coming that the superabundant capital which we undoubtedly possess may tend to develop far more speedily the inevitable prosperity of this land, and I for one will rejoice if that which your President has stated to us as to the future shall become true—for one I hope I may be spared to visit this land that I may see what he has so poetically painted. I hope I shall land at New-York, breakfast at Santa Fe, and rest at eve in some city at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. [Cheers.] Some people may exaggerate, but I believe your President has not exaggerated—if he can remember some forty years when the population of this city was small, and such have been the results during his lifetime. In the course of his remarks he has alluded to the peculiar circumstances under which our visit is paid, when you have been brought through a war which is unparalleled in history, but which has brought honor on this country. Here are these two gallant Generals on my right—[cheers]—these two gallant Generals, whom I am thankful to-day I am permitted to see—these Generals who have come from among you, and who claim to have been so intimately identified with you—when I see these two gallant Generals who have contributed so much to the success of this war, I say it is an auspicious moment when we are permitted to come and congratulate you on your success. They will be the first to forgive their opponents. I have never concealed where my sympathies were during the late rebellion, and the success which has attended you will contribute to the honor and glory of the great republic. But, gentlemen, the President has alluded to some practical points. He has stated that we have come really to see whether the resources of the old country can in any way be brought to bear upon and advance the prosperity of this country; and I believe nothing will tend to cement more cordially and heartily that union which we so much have had at heart and which will cement these ties of relationship and mutual interests which should exist between two great nations. I do hope that the result of our reception here to-day—a reception which has exceeded anything of my fondest hope of American hospitality, in your good city—will tend to cement the bond of union between us. [Cheers.] I can only say that I hope the result of our visit will be of such a nature as to promote that hearty and cordial feeling, which I am sure exists on the part of the people which I represent. I can only add that the Union which at present exists will go on continually growing stronger and stronger, as we grow older, and that we, as a united people of the Anglo-Saxon race, speaking the English language, shall, politically, socially and religiously, continually act together, according to the principle which we have had established, namely, liberty and good will to all men. May this feeling still continue to unite us! The time shall come when it shall certainly prevail throughout the world.

SPEECH OF SIR MORTON PETO, M. P.

Sir Morton Peto arose and was enthusiastically cheered by the assembly, and when order was again restored desired to be excused from speaking, but the President remarked that the people wanted to hear him, and that could not excuse him.

Mr. President, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and citizens of St. Louis:

My excellent friend has already touched upon all the points of which I should be called upon to speak, but because I am called upon thus loudly to speak by all of you, I feel that I must respond to your call. In the sentiment which you propose to your consideration, you refer to the catholic kindness of capital in these matters. The electric telegraph and railway have effected a social revolution in the affairs, not only of England and America, but of all the world, which men little dreamed of. I cannot help but for a moment reflect on the fact that it has been but seventeen days since I left our country, and here we are from New-York as far as London is from Constantinople, and yet, Sirs, we have not yet attained the central point of the American continent. Now, according to the legislation of the past, let me ask you how far these changes have effected the legislation of our own country, of Europe, or of America? We have no colony to which you are not as freely entitled to trade as we are. Nor is there any country over which we possess any possible political influence in which every country is not as free to trade with as ours. [Cheers.] We ask nothing of Great Britain that we do not hesitate to ask of you. And as citizens of the Great West there is nothing in our country which should, for a moment, cause a cloud in the future, because we desire nothing at the hands of any country that we are not prepared to give in return. Sir, the very fact of free intercourse between the people of this nation and Great Britain is significant of two things: in the first place it enriches both countries; in the second place it produces a good will and friendship between the two nations. We cannot return to our own country with any other feeling than that we have met with brothers. We can trade with you, and bring our capital to you, and take part in your various enterprises, and so long as we do that you cannot but have confidence in us. I am sure that Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman would feel that this is the best guarantee for the past as well as for the future. Why, Sir, here is Mr. McHenry, who comes from among you as a great railroad man, and has shown us the great resources of his country, and the great opportunities for the investment of capital in this country. During the four years of your struggle the amount which has been invested has not been equal to one-sixtieth part of your national debt. I know that capitalists and citizens of England since the period you have been battling for your country's existence have invested largely in this continent. I ask you, is there any doubt of our good will, is there any doubt of our friendship? I speak to the men of credit, of capital, and influence of the good citizens of St. Louis, and I know that you will one and all respond, that he who gives his means, gives his money, is your friend. [Cheers.] Sir, I am not asking for any credit from you on this account. We have felt that to come amongst you was to our advantage, and, as my friend Mr. McHenry has said, that anything which tends to make these investments more agreeable as well as profitable is for the interests of both, and this has been shown by the right royal reception we have received here. We had anticipated the fact that the West was a great country. We had been told of this before, but we are here to see, and we are ready to declare that we are more than satisfied as to all that we have heard. [Cheers.] We have come to take a fair and impartial view of the country. There have been those among you who have come back to us and have written their books for sale, and there have been those among you who have done the same, and the people of these two great nations have taken this as the expression of the people. But, Sir, when you come to know us better there is nothing but what the people can settle by careful consideration, and we can live happily as nations. Sir, there have men come to us with cosmopolitan ideas, and they have wondered, as they met us at our customs and habits. But with all these, though they may differ from yours, we have lived happily in our associations. Sir, in the presence of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, I shall only be violating good taste were I to make an observation, and what I have to say is this, that your capacity for grasping is such as we have never seen before, and only excites our admiration; and, in the presence of these Generals, I may say of the thousands who have been vanquished, so great has been your leniency, that they are now your friends, and will all come together to cement the bonds of union, which is a matter of thankfulness to God, and which I am sure that there are no two men in existence who would more heartily welcome the return of the South as friends than those two men who have been the saviors of our country, and who have been so instrumental in producing this great event. The future of the American people will be equal to that which those who come amongst us have foretold. But, Sir, we have anticipated this result, and you are now a free country. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that it was desirable to cultivate a friendly feeling between England and America, and that the two nations should advance step by step—shoulder to shoulder—the admiration of the world.

The references in the speeches of Hon. Mr. Kinnaird and Sir Morton Peto to Gens. Grant and Sherman seemed to call for responses by those officers. The President turned to Gen. Grant, but the latter shook his head deprecatingly, and nodded to Gen. Sherman, whereupon the President said:

"Gen. Grant, with his customary modesty, waives his claim and calls upon Gen. Sherman."

The crowded state of our columns prevents a verbatim report of the speeches made following that of Sir Morton Peto. We must, therefore, content ourselves with the briefest synopsis.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Gen. Sherman regretted that Lieut.-Gen. Grant would not answer to the call upon him. He, himself, responded as a citizen of St. Louis rather than as an officer of the army. He returned his thanks for the kind treatment of the Lieutenant-General and himself, and felt that it was sincere. [Loud cheers.] He was convinced that in the labors Gen. Grant had performed during the war he had but a single purpose. He had not sought to kill, slay and destroy, but only to preserve the country, being resolved that the republic should live. We would have been unworthy sons of England if we had permitted our nationality to have been broken up. Every honest Englishman, Irishman and Scotchman should be glad that our country had not been permitted to be broken up. Foreign governments had really as much interest in the integrity of our territory and permanence of our government as we ourselves had. He referred with gratification to the evident favorable impression which had been made upon our visitors by what they had seen since their arrival here. They had passed along our wharf and seen the array of steamers loading with supplies for the very section with which they had been at war. They had witnessed the evidences of industry and enterprise on every hand. He then spoke of the progress of St. Louis and of her destiny, and concluded by assuring the foreign guests that all educated officers of the United States feel respect for England and every nation that acts fairly, manfully and without concealment. Gen. Sherman was greeted upon rising with a perfect ovation of cheers and huzzas, and his remarks were frequently interrupted with enthusiastic tokens of approbation.

REMARKS OF MR. COSSHAM.

In response to a call from the President, Mr. Cossham, of Bristol, England, a member elect of Parliament, and a gentleman extensively identified with the mining interests, arose and returned thanks for the kindness of the reception extended to his party. He had heard much about American hospitality, but he confessed he was not prepared for the courteous and hearty feeling he had seen exhibited since his arrival in St. Louis. It required a whole street for the demonstrations of a couple of Frenchmen meeting one another. An Englishman or an American testified friendship by an invitation to dine, and for his part he would rather have an Englishman's or an American's dinner than a Frenchman's kiss. The speaker referred to his sympathies with the North in the late war. He congratulated the country upon its escape from annihilation, anarchy and wreck. He believed the unity of America to be to the interest of the world. [Loud cheers.] In his rejoicings he would not conceal that there were some selfish considerations, as an Englishman. He spoke of the value of the Union to the South, and, in reference to the vastness of our domain, the enterprise and energy of our people and the illimitable nature of our resources, declared that the time would be when American affairs would influence the world. The people of England and America wanted to know one another. The speaker related an anecdote of some travelers, who, in a fog, seeing some objects regarded them as monsters. Presently it was seen that they were men like themselves, and upon getting still nearer it turned out they were brothers. This he turned in a very felicitous manner, to the delight of the whole company. Mr. Cossham dilated upon the relative mining resources of America and England, and stated his surprise and gratification that here he found the wealth of the earth so abundant and accessible. Yet though the United States has sixty times the ore of England, he was not jealous of this country, but on the contrary rejoiced in its extent and magnificence. There should be peace and fraternity in order to secure the full and satisfactory development of the immense resources of America. With peace, industry, capital and skill be declared that this must be the greatest country in the world. It is not a long purse that makes a great people. It requires Christianity, labor, enterprise, worth, to build up a nation, and bring out the resources of intellect and moral standing. The speaker had been looking over our census returns of 1860, and found that we have here 160,000 more males than we have females. Now it so happened that in his country there were 800,000 more females than males. He would leave it to others to devise some delicate means by which these overpluses might be balanced, and suggested that in the fact he had just cited, there was room for negotiating new bonds between Great Britain and America. The speaker concluded by expressing a sincere desire for a better and more perfect feeling of amity between the two countries.

At the close of the speech of Mr. Cossham, the President stated that it had been designed that a distinguished merchant of St. Louis should be heard at this point in the festivities, but in his absence he would call upon Judge Treat.

JUDGE TREAT'S REMARKS.

It is impossible within the space left us to do anything like justice to the able and eloquent speech of Judge Treat. It was often said, he remarked, that blood was thicker than water. He referred to the ties of common consanguinity, common laws, common language, and common institutions and habits which connect America and Great Britain, and why should not the blood that flowed through the veins of millions on both sides of the Atlantic be thicker than the water on our globe? Judge Treat, after paying a tribute to the greatness and grandeur of England, spoke of the vast resources of America, and particularly of the West, of its navigation, mineral wealth of useful and precious metals, its 20,000 miles of steamer navigation, of the skill and energy which are here tied together by capital and enterprising spirit. He, like the other speakers, alluded to our late civil war, to Grant's and Sherman's conquests in the fields of statesmanship as well as of battle. We had shown that civil liberty was possible in a popular form of government. Grant and Sherman had vindicated civil liberty, not here alone, but everywhere. The eloquent speaker closed with words of welcome to the distinguished European visitors present, and trusted that in their brief stay among us they had formed such an impression as would make it a pleasure to return and compare the progress of the future with that of the past.

CALL UPON MR. M'HENRY.

A call was now made upon Mr. James McHenry, a gentleman born in America, now resident of England, of whose sagacity and business talents Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. Cossham had all spoken in terms of the highest eulogium, as one who had pointed out to English capitalists the advantages of investments in American enterprises, and to whose boundless energy was due the projection and completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, with other works of no less magnitude.

MR. M'HENRY'S REMARKS.

Mr. McHenry had but a few words to say in response. He was not less gratified than surprised at the kindness of the reception he and his friends had met in St. Louis. It was his desire and intention to give us a railway from St. Louis to New-York worthy of this city and worthy of the country.

Other speeches were made by Mr. Forbes, Mr. Learnard, George R. Taylor and Mayor Thomas. The three first related almost altogether to railroad matters, that of Mr. Taylor being devoted chiefly to the rise, progress and completion of the Pacific Railroad. Mayor Thomas' speech was brief, and embraced some interesting reminiscences of the early history of St. Louis, closing with a hearty good-bye to the foreign guests of the evening.

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

The President now read a toast:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain,"

which belonged properly, it was stated, to an earlier stage of the proceedings. It was received with three hearty cheers, the guests standing as they uttered them.

Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, after brief prefatory remarks, that were replete with gallantry and good humor, proposed,

"The ladies of America,"

which was received with three cheers, to which was added another round at the suggestion of the mover, They were given with a decided vim, particularly by English gentlemen present.

The closing toast was the following:

"The hospitality of the Great West, like its broad acres, needs only to be cultivated to be appreciated."

One of the foreign guests made a few earnest remarks in affirmation of the sentiment.

Immediately succeeding the toast to the Queen, Sir Morton Peto proposed,

"The President of the United States,

which was responded to with cheers.

The banquet then ended.

A GIGANTIC RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Mr. McHenry, Sir Morton Peto and their present party are greater financial magnates, we dare say, than the mass of our readers imagine. They represent no less than forty millions of dollars, invested in American railway enterprises, and are seriously contemplating a project of investing about forty millions more. Their main interest, it has been elsewhere stated, lies in the Atlantic and Great Western Road, seven hundred and fifty miles long from where it leaves the Erie Road to where it connects with the Ohio and Mississippi. Their idea is to make common stock of these three great roads, double-track them all the way from New-York to St. Louis, contract a branch to Louisville and another to Chicago, and ballast the whole so securely that a speed can be secured equal to that in practice upon the best European railways. Colossal as this scheme appears to be, it is not only possible but highly probable that it will some day attain full realization. Both of the gentlemen named at the head of this paragraph are in favor of the enterprise, and are already considering ways and means of carrying it out. Honor and success to the projectors of so noble an undertaking. Mr. Gale, the President of the Erie, and Mr. Learnard, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, have already been in consultation with them on the subject.

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

In the morning we start for Chicago. I marvel much how our English friends continue unexhausted after their week's experience of alternating travel and feasting. Indeed, there are some signs of fatigue apparent in the party, and it is likely that the remainder of the excursion will be less hurried. I must, at the risk of being invidious, say that the man who bears up most bravely under the ordeal is the aged Mr. Kelso, Sir Morton Peto's father-in-law. He is 76 years of age, I am told, but sustains himself as if he were tougher than the youngest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 19, 1865.

$6,000	U. S. 6s,'81....R.	107¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	[illegible]
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	107⅛	200	do............	[illegible]
20,000	do..............	107⅝	200	do..........c	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		300	Erie Railway......	[illegible]
	New issue........	105⅝	300	do	[illegible]
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	94	100	do......2d call	[illegible]
20,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		200	do	[illegible]
	First Series......	99½	20	Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
1,500	do..Sec. Ser..	99⅜	500	Hudson Riv. R....	[illegible]
75,000	do..........	99¼	200	do	[illegible]
12,000	do Third Ser.	99⅜	600	do..........	109
20,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		400	Reading R......	[illegible]
	New Issue......	98¾	300	do........s10	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. State 6s,'72,		200	do........s30	107
	ex-int......	97	45	do	[illegible]
3,000	Mo.6s, Pacific R.		400	Mich. S. & N. I....	[illegible]
	Issue........	77½	100	do........s10	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. 6s........	83¼	100	do........b30	[illegible]
9,000	Mo. State 6s......	77	200	do	[illegible]
1,000	Conn. State 6s....	96	100	do......2d call	[illegible]
2,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	96	200	do	[illegible]
5,000	Alt.&T.H.2dPref	78	100	do........s30	[illegible]
5,000	Al. & T.H.1st M.	92	37	Panama R..........	270
3,000	Chi.&R.I.R.Bs..	102	10	Ill. Cen. R........	127
1,400	Am. Gold......	143⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts. R....	71
6,000	do..........	143⅝	200	do........s15	71
8	Bank of Commerce	104½	600	do......2d call	[illegible]
50	Ocean Bank......	90	100	Chi. & N. W.	28
6	Shoe & Leather Bk.	103	600	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	[illegible]
50	Fourth Nat. Bank..	95¼	400	do	[illegible]
600	Cen. Coal Co......	60	200	do........s30	60
100	do......2d call	60	100	do........s60	[illegible]
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.b30	45	100	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
400	Cumb. Coal Pr.b30	45	15	Chi., Bur. & Q.	121
200	do..........	44⅞	100	do..........	[illegible]
600	do..........	44⅝	500	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	[illegible]
100	do..........	44½	100	do........s30	[illegible]
10	West. Union Tel...	74	200	do........s30	[illegible]
40	do..........	75	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	[illegible]
100	Pac. M. S. Scrip....	202	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref....	[illegible]
100	do......2d call	210	50	do	102
100	At. Mail S. Co....	150	500	Han. & St. J. R.Pr.	[illegible]
500	American Coal....	62	30	do........	51
200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr....	44½			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	107¾	100	Quick. Min. Co....	[illegible]
95,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	[illegible]	100	Cen. Coal Co.....	[illegible]
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	105½	200	do........s30	[illegible]
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	93⅞	100	American Coal.....	64
10,000	do..........	94	100	Cum. Coal Pr......	[illegible]
12,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		50	Pac. Mail S. Co....	210
	Second Series..	99¾	200	Erie Railroad......	87½
4,500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		300	do........s5	87
	Third Series....	99½	100	do........s15	[illegible]
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		300	do......2d call	[illegible]
	New Issue......	98¾	30	Erie R. Pref......	84
500	Virginia 6s......	57	100	Hud. Riv. R......	109
13,000	Missouri 6s......	77	500	do..........	[illegible]
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	Reading R......	[illegible]
	Pacific R......	77	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R....	[illegible]
5,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	27½	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	[illegible]
100	Mil. & P. du C. R....	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W......	28
400	do..........	53	10	Chi., Bur. & Q......	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer...s3	[illegible]	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	[illegible]
400	N. Y. Cen.......s3	[illegible]	100	do..........s3	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad....b5	[illegible]	100	At. Mail St. Co....	150
100	do..........b5	[illegible]	200	Cumb. Coal......	[illegible]
100	do..........b5	[illegible]	200	do..........s3	[illegible]
200	do..........	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	Hud. Riv. R....b10	110	200	do	[illegible]
200	Reading R.......b3	[illegible]	100	do..........s3	[illegible]
100	Mich. S. & N. I....c	[illegible]	500	Cen. Coal Co......	[illegible]
100	Chic. & R. I. R....	[illegible]	100	Quick. Min. Co....	[illegible]
100	do..........c	[illegible]	100	do..........b10	[illegible]
100	do..........s3	[illegible]	100	do..........b60	[illegible]
200	Cleve. & Pitts...s30	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer....	[illegible]	300	Reading R........s3	[illegible]
100	New-York Cen....b3	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R........	[illegible]
400	Erie Railroad......	[illegible]	300	Cleve. & Pitts......	[illegible]
500	do..........s3	87	200	do..........s3	[illegible]
100	do..........c	87	400	do..........s10	[illegible]
500	do..........b3	[illegible]	100	do..........c	[illegible]
200	do..........c	87	700	do..........s10	[illegible]
100	Hudson Riv. R....	[illegible]	200	Mil. & P. du C....	[illegible]
100	do..........s30	[illegible]	100	do..........s15	[illegible]
100	do..........s3	[illegible]	100	do..........s15	[illegible]
300	do..........s3	108	100	do..........s3	[illegible]
100	do..........	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
200	do..........s30	[illegible]	100	do	53
100	do..........s3	[illegible]	100	Cum. Coal........c	[illegible]
100	Chic. & R. I......s3	[illegible]	500	do..........s3	[illegible]
100	do..........	[illegible]	100	Quick. Min. Co..s10	[illegible]
100	Mich. S. & N. I....s4	[illegible]	400	American Coal......	63
400	do..........s3	[illegible]	400	Min. Hill Min. Co....1	[illegible]
100	do..........s5	[illegible]	100	do..........1	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer....	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W....b3	[illegible]
600	Erie Railroad....s3	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	[illegible]
100	do..........b3	[illegible]	100	Pitts., F.W. & C.b3	[illegible]
100	do..........	[illegible]	300	McGr. & W. R.....s3	[illegible]
300	Hud. Riv. R......	[illegible]	100	do..........	[illegible]
100	Reading R........s3	[illegible]	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	[illegible]
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	[illegible]	100	Cum. Coal Co......	[illegible]
300	do..........s3	[illegible]	600	Cen. Coal Co.....b3	60
200	Cleve. & Pitts......	[illegible]	300	Min. Hill Min. Co....1	75
200	do..........	[illegible]	100	Mar. Min. Co......	[illegible]
100	Chi. & R. I......	[illegible]	100	do..........s3	[illegible]

Tuesday, Sept. 19—P. M.

A further advance of ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. was made to-day in Exchange on London and the Continent, on the Gold rates, and as this carried the figures close up to the shipping point, there was a corresponding rise in the Gold Room. The sales of Bills on London were at 109⅝@109⅞; the sales of Gold at 143⅝@144 ℘ cent. The business at the advanced terms was not very large, but some of the leading Banking Houses were refusing to draw at a concession from the top rate. No preparations are made for the shipment of Gold Coin by the *Scotia* to-morrow, but several parcels of California Gold bars will go forward, leaving the market bare of this description of Bullion until another California packet, now nearly due.

The stiffness in Exchange contributed to the demand noticed yesterday for United States 5-20s, and considerable purchases were made to-day at 107¼@107⅜ ℘ cent. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were steady, and the new 5-20s in especial demand, both at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street, at 105⅝@105¾ ℘ cent., to make exchanges for the original issue, (exclusively current abroad,) at the difference of 2 ℘ cent. The 7-30 Currency Loans are also in demand at 99¼@99⅜ and accrued interest, and the Compound Legal-Tenders at 105¼ for the June, 1864, dates; 103⅝@103¾ for July and August, and 102¼@101¾ for the October and December dates. The Border State Bonds were not quite so stiff as on Monday, though still in brisk demand.

The Railway speculation was again very tame to-day, on the New-York and Western Roads, with two or three exceptions. These were Hudson River which fell at one moment as low as 107½; Burlington and Quincy which suddenly rose to 125 on the prospect of another extra Dividend in October, and Prairie du Chien which ran up to 52 ℘ cent. Erie appeared to be fixed at about 87; Central of New-York at 93 and Reading at 107¼ ℘ cent. In the Miscellaneous list there was another rise to 210 for Pacific Mail Scrip, and a demand at 150 for the Atlantic Mail, on the near prospect of a consolidation of the interests of the two lines.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made. The Railways left off dull, Government Stocks steady. The price of Gold not so firm as in the forenoon, closing 143⅝ ℘ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s....	94	94	N. West Pref....	61½	61½
U. S. 5-20s....	107⅛	107½	Rock Island.....	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 7-30s....	99⅝	99⅝	Fort Wayne......	97½	97⅜
N. Y. Central....	93⅝	93⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	44	44⅝
Erie....	87⅛	86⅞	Quicksilver.....	47½	47⅝
Hudson....	110	108⅝	Mariposa.......	12½	12⅝
Reading....	107⅛	107⅛	Canton........	39½	38
Mich. Southern..	67⅝	67⅝	Atlantic Mail....	150	150
Illinois Central..	126⅛	127	American Gold....	43⅝	143⅝
Pittsburgh....	71	70⅝	Ohio Certificates	27⅛	27⅛
Northwest....	27⅜	[illegible]	Toledo..........	106⅛	106

Money was easier than usual at 5 ℘ cent. to the Stock Exchange and Money Brokers at call to-day. Prime Discounts, 6@7 ℘ cent.

The day's business was a heavy one at the Custom-house. The Gold Duties] paid in are about $800,000, although time was afforded for sending only $701,000 into the Treasury Office.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	108	Pacific..........	150
Manhattan..........	125	Bank of the Republic.	105
Union..........	118	Hanover..........	108
America..........	138	Metropolitan.......	115
City..........	175	Market..........	108
Fulton..........	145	Nassau..........	108
Greenwich..........	140	Shoe & Leather.....	106
Butchers' & Drovers'.	115	Corn Exchange.....	106
Merchants' Exch'ge..	98	Continental........	91½
State of New-York...	112	St. Nicholas.......	97
Commerce..........	104½	Import's' & Traders..	99
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	98½	Park..........	140
Ocean..........	90	Central National...	105
Mercantile..........	140	First National.....	205
American Exchange..	114	Fourth National....	95½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	94	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1876......	100	Del. L. & W. 1st mort..	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83.....	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880..	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	78
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	96	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds..	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69.....	102	Galena & Chic. ex......	100
Harlem, 1st M., '69, '72..	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.....	101
Harlem 3ds, '68......	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st mort....	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1sts..	110	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.....	105
N. Ind. Gosh. L'ne, '68..	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 p.c., 1875....	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	[illegible]
Alt. and T. H. 1st m....	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	[illegible]	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st mort..	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Income...	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor....	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.....	97	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor.	[illegible]

An adjourned meeting from last Tuesday of a portion of the Bank Officers of this City was held at 1 o'clock to-day. Of the 66 Banks in the City about 30 or 32 were represented at the outset of the meeting, and 25 or 27 at its close, as against 40 or 45 represented at the first meeting last Tuesday. The attendance to-day included the representatives of a number of the National Banks, whose managers can see no practical necessity for entering into the assorting and running machine against Country National Notes, under any probable circumstances, but who, in courtesy, were willing to listen to further discussion. *No result was arrived at* after a full hour and a half's debate. But on motion at the close a committee was named to privately canvass the views of the Banks not represented and to take the matured decision of those which were represented, in the course of the present week, and to report at *another* adjourned meeting on Tuesday of next week. An inquiry in the shape of a motion, as to the amount of National Bank Currency held by the Banks represented, met with no response whatever. There was not a single Bank Officer present—not even the member from the American Exchange, or the Fourth National, ready or willing to report that he is "burdened" or "gorged," or likely to be, with these notes, nor was there any attempt or any intimation of an attempt to bring the subject into the Clearing House again.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the card and references in our advertising columns of Mr. HENRY B. SMITH, late and for many years with the United States Trust Company, in the Loan and Transfer duties of the office, who has established himself as a Stock Broker, at No. 47 Exchange-place.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,532,436 35, including for Customs, $701,000, and on account of Loan, $77,000; payments, $3,999,828 18; balance, $71,631,717 51.

Gambling Operations in Wheat.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 18.

The present state of the wheat market is attracting much attention, and is the subject of comment. Wheat purchased in Chicago at current rates taken to New-York and there sold will leave the operator 25 cents out of pocket on each bushel that he handles. The difference between Buffalo and New-York is but ten cents, while freight alone is 16c. ₱ bushel. The result of all this is that no wheat is being exported. Only sufficient goes to New-York to satisfy the home demand. By and by navigation will close, and the large storehouses at the West will still be full of grain.

The cause of this anomalous state of things may be traced directly to the Chicago gamblers. One party having sold for future delivery, another has undertaken to corner them and prevent the wheat from getting into their hands at prices that will enable them to fill contracts. These gamblers in the great staple of life at Chicago are not content with holding the millions of bushels that flow into the storehouses there, but they are actually buying at Milwaukee and shipping to Chicago—85 miles on the back track from New-York.

It is conceded on all hands that the present price of wheat at Chicago is fictitious and wholly unwarranted, and by and by it must decline; but it may be held long enough to greatly diarrange business, and inflict punishment upon innocent parties, without yielding any advantage to those engaged in these gambling transactions.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Information at the Agricultural Bureau goes to show that the recent rise in the price of wheat and flour, results from speculative combinations rather than from scarcity in the crop. The wheat yield, though less than last year, is vastly more than can be consumed by the American people.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 7 bbls. Ashes, 12,400 bbls Flour, 164 bbls. Corn Meal, 60,067 bushels Wheat, 89,878 bushels Corn, 8,066 bushels Rye, 67,170 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Malt, 1,290 pkgs. Provisions, and 175 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8@$8 12½ for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for and held firmly, including Java at 26c.@27c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; ₱ lb., in gold. Sales of Rio, to-day, 3,500 bags, and during the week, 12,000 bags. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 55,798 pkgs., including 42,413 bags Rio, 170 bags and 3,000 mats Java, 5,973 bags Maracaibo, 2,000 bags St. Domingo, 400 bags Laguayra, and 842 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, at firmer prices, Middlings closing at 45½c.@46½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,850 bales. The receipts at this port thus far in the current week have averaged 5,185 bales per day.

FISH—Have been in fair request, and very firm in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at a further partial reduction of 5c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 8,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 75@$7 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 50@$8 00, chiefly at $7 55@$7 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$8 70 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 75	@$7 25
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@10 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 30	@ 8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75	@10 75
Extra Genesee	8 00	@10 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 05	@14 00

Southern Flour is heavy and tending downward. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $9 20@$10 45 for poor to good, and $10 50@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 75@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 60@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 75@$5 for Western, $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at uniform quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in moderate request at a shade easier prices. Sales, since our last, of 70,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) on private terms: Amber Wisconsin at $1 60@$1 61½, Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 59; Amber State at $2 04@$2 06 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand and a shade firmer. Sales 75,000 bushels at 78c.@88c. for unsound, and 89c.@91c. for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request; 8,000 bushels Canada West were sold at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet to-day; 700 bushels were sold at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Western Oats are in less demand, at 55c.@56c.; State at 54c. ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at irregular prices.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sept. 19, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143⅜
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 75@ 7 25
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl	10 00@10 40	7 50@ 8 00
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 10@15 00	7 60@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 90@12 00	7 75@10 75
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	10 60@15 00	9 20@14 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 60@ 6 25
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 75@ 5 35
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 10@ 2 40
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 55@ 2 10
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	78@ 91
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 05
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 15@ 1 32
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	53@ 56

HAY—Is in fair request at 60c.@90c. for North River bale, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, at 15c.@45c. for one-year old, and 40c.@60c. for poor to fancy new, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet at former quotations.

LEATHER—Has been in good request and firm in price. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 43c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak, middle cropped, good 49c.@54c.; Oak, bellies cropped, good, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 38½c.@39½c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 36½c.@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 35c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c. and B. A., damaged, all weights, 31c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@43c., cash, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at full quotations. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the trade in the market is very brisk, and the stock is being rapidly reduced. Of clear Pine, Spruce, Walnut five-eighths Whitewood and Shingles, there is almost a dearth; of other kinds there is a fair assortment. The lack of sufficient shipping is still felt by the merchants, and the freights are very high. Freights—Pine, $2; Hard Wood, $2 75@$3. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 16—12,536,312 feet Boards and Scantling; 38,000 Shingles; 430 cubic feet Timber; 1,186,490 lbs. Staves."

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 60@$1 61; Olive Oil at $2@$2 10; Red Oil at $130@$1 40, ₱ gallon. NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18.—*Sperm*—Remains quiet, with sales in this market of 120 bbls. at $2 30 ₱ gallon. In Boston 230 bbls. at $2 30, and 50 do. at a price not transpired. *Whale*—We notice a further advance in whale—450 bbls. Northern sold here at $1 70 ₱ gallon. In Boston 170 bbls. Humpback, at $1 50 and 110 do. do. on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. sperm.	Bls. whale.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 18, 1865	27,675	66,747	482,500
Same time last year	52,040	64,800	597,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand and very firm, at 36c.@37c. for Crude; 58c.@60c. for refined, in bond; 76c.@78c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 35,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 64x64, 24c., to be made; 9,000 do. 64x64, 27c., on hand; 3,000 do. 64x64, 27½c., on hand; 3,000 do. 48x48, 36 inches, private terms; 10,000 do. 76x80, 35 inches, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more active and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,350 bbls., in lots, at $32 37½@$32 62½, closing at $32 50, cash, for New Mess; $30 50@$31 for 1863-'64 Mess; $29 37½@$29 75 for Prime Mess; $31 50 for Thin Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,450 bbls. New Mess, seller's and buyer's options, September and October delivery, at $32 12½@$33; 500 bbls. Prime Mess, buyer's option, October, at $30 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 15c.@16c. for Shoulders and 19c.@22½c. for Hams; sales equal to 280 pkgs. Bacon is quiet but steady. Lard is in light supply and a shade higher; sales, 950 tierces and bbls., at 23½c.@28½c. for very inferior to very choice, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request, at $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is unaltered; sales 80 tcs. on private terms. Butter continues in fair request at 33c.@43c. for poor to good, and 45c.@50c. for fancy State, and 25c.@37c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 11½c.@16½c. for poor to very choice ₱ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	45	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	45	@50
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ lb	43	@45
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ lb	38	@40
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	43	@44
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	38	@40
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb	37	@38
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	35	@36
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	35	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	31	@33
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	31	@33
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	25	@28
Grease Butter—original firkins, ₱ lb	15	@16

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16½@16¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15½@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	15¼@15½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14 @15
Farm Dairies—common	13 @13½
Orange County—flat skimmed	12 @13

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sept. 19, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143⅜
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$30 50 @$32 62½
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	26 00 @ 26 50
Hams, ₱ lb	19 @ 26	19 @ 22½
Shoulders, ₱ lb	17½@ 18	15 @ 16
Bacon, ₱ lb	20½@ 18	17½@ 19½
Plain Mess Bf., ₱ bbl.	19 00 @ 21 00	8 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ₱ lb	20 @ 24½	23½@ 28½
State Butter, ₱ lb	46 @ 90	33 @ 50
Cheese, ₱ lb	15 @ 24	11½@ 16½

RICE—Has been quiet at previous prices.

SALT—Has been in demand at uniform rates.

SEEDS—Have been in request and held firmly.

SOAP—Is in active demand at advancing prices.

SUGARS—Have been in less request at former rates. Sales, since our last, 416 hhds. Cuba at 12½c.@14½c., and 235 boxes Havana, part at 15½c.@17½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 15½c.@20½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Ground and Granulated at 20½c.; White A, at 19½c.; Yellow C, at 18½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 104,000 lbs. at 17c.@17½c.; 28,000 lbs. grease, at 15c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "Very heavy transactions have been reported in this article, since our last, at advancing prices. As the season for candle manufacturing approaches, prices will doubtless be further stimulated, especially as it is now well known we can receive no stocks from the West, that hitherto neverfailing source of supply being absolutely bare. This, together with the equally important fact of the almost entire destruction of cattle in the South, renders it absolutely necessary their place should be filled from the West. On the foregoing facts, the largest manufacturers both West and here are buying all the ready-made candles they can, in anticipation. To-day the market has been very firm, and sales have been made at 17½c. on the spot. The stock in the city has been greatly reduced.

TEAS—Have been in good demand, at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $2 29@$2 30 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and somewhat nominal to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s. For other ports, no important engagements transpired.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

FLOUR steady: sales of Western Extra at $9 50; Howard Superfine, $8 62. WHEAT steady; receipts of Prime very light. CORN dull. OATS firm at 43c.@44c. PROVISIONS held firmly; stock much reduced. WHISKY very firm at $2 32 for Western. FLAX SEED steady at $3 25; Timothy, $4 75@$5.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 90; Morris Canal, 80; Reading, 53⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 61; American Gold, 143⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—Pleasantly situated in the centre of the village, nicely furnished, convenient to schools, churches and depot. Good barn and stable. Apply to S. C. LYNES, Jr., Comptroller's office, New-York; or to depot agent, Fairfield.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, ON THE 5TH-av., near 32d-st., a first-class, extra-large, elegantly-furnished house, with stable attached, to rent to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COMpletely furnished house, with stable, horse, carriage and cow. Rent $85 per month. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO one or two single gentlemen a pleasant front room, furnished, without board, at No. 128 West 43d-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

AT NO. 29 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, without meals, to gentlemen only.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, or in the country, within one hours' ride of Wall-st., two houses; must be in good condition and neighborhood, with immediate possession. Address, with full particulars and price, B. and L., Box No. 1,494 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A pleasant furnished house on Brooklyn Heights, from Oct. 1 or Nov. 1 to May 1: might rent for a longer period if desired. Address, with particulars, WM. W. THOMAS, Box No. 2,439 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND ONE OR MORE acres of land with water front on the East River or Sound; within twenty miles of the city. Address with full description and lowest price, J. M., No. 437 1st-av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-York, between 23d and 45th sts., or on Brooklyn Heights. Address HENRY, Box No. 3,302 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A NEATLY furnished house, between 14th and 30th sts., for six or twelve months. References exchanged. Address, with terms, &c., G., Box No. 4,634 Post-office, one week.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A three-story brick or stone house, within a short distance of Cuyler's Church, Brooklyn; also one in Livingston, Schermerhorn or State-st., between Court and Powers. W. W. COLBURN, 397 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO TWO ladies employed out during the day; Broadway, near 31st-st. Address M. L., Station G. Reference required.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of G. W. MORISON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. MORISON is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed.) G. W. MORISON,
JAY JARVIS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON has returned and will administer the gas in person for the extraction of teeth, guaranteeing entire freedom from pain. We have had over 6,000 patients, without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD farm of Peter P. Voorhis, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The said farm is located in the pleasant village of Plainfield, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, within seven minutes' walk of the depot, and contains about 36 acres of arable land in a high state of cultivation.

The dwelling is a new, square-built frame house, with cupola, and contains 13 fine rooms and good cellar. The house stands about 120 feet from the street, (Broadway,) with a fine avenue leading to it, on each side of which are beautiful evergreens and other ornamental and shade trees. There is a well of very cool water, and a cistern, connected by pipes with pumps in the kitchen.

The outbuildings consist of a large barn, granary, carriage-house and cow-house, with shed, all in good order. The whole premises are well watered by a beautiful brook, which runs through the same on the eastern side of the dwelling.

The distance from New-York City is only 24 miles, with the best of railroad facilities at reasonable rates of commutation.

Also, to be sold at the same time, a wood lot, lying within one mile of the village, well timbered and conveniently located, containing about 3 acres of land.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. PHEBE J. VOORHIS, administratrix, on the premises, or of PETER VOORHIS, office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent owner's going abroad, an elegant residence in Westchester County, within 30 miles of Wall-street, and distant one mile from a railroad depot. The improvements upon the property consist of a very substantial dwelling 51x54 feet, with a 14-feet piazza recently erected, and which has been decorated and painted in the most artistic manner at heavy expense. The out-buildings, barns, stables, carriage-house, granary, &c., are of recent construction, are all in order, and well adapted to the place. There are also upon the property gardener's and farmer's houses. The house is finely situated, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of both land and water, and is well shaded by evergreen and native forest trees. There is a large garden well stocked with choice fruit, also an extensive grapery. The farm contains about 100 acres of land, about 10 acres woodland heavily timbered, and the balance is mostly in meadow or pasturage. The neighborhood is excellent. Communication between the city and this property by railroad, seven trains each way daily. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 100 acres, 13 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and within 10 minutes' drive of the depot at Rahway, from whence there are 13 trains daily to New-York; one-third wood, balance in a high state of cultivation; one peach and three apple orchards; also, a large number of cherry, quince, plum and pear trees of the finest kinds of fruit, in full bearing; commodious dwelling, barns, stables and carriage-house. Price $14,000; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply at J. DE GRAW'S Hotel, Rahway, N. J., or THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 20 TO 80 acres excellent land, with good buildings, on the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands; an admirable location for health, security, convenience and good neighborhood; plenty of fruit, ornamental and shade trees, durable springs, handsome grove, beautiful river views; railroad depot, churches, stores, post-office, &c., within a mile; splendid building sites on the place; no unpleasant boundaries. For further information address J. B. HALL, merchant, No. 7 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, OR MORE if required, in Union county, New-Jersey, within 20 miles of Jersey City ferry. The same is under a good state of cultivation, is well adapted for grazing or dairy farming; has a large dwelling and two small cottages for farm hands, two large barns, henery, grainery, wagon-house, &c.; two small orchards; also fruit trees of various kinds. Possession can be had immediately. Stock and farming implements, together with the farm, will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars, apply to J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joseph Noble, corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame house filled in with brick, 40x50 feet; two stories and attic; gas and Ridgewood water throughout; furnace and all modern improvements; hot and cold grapery, conservatory and forcing house, large and small fruits in great variety and quantity, stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c., with twenty-six lots (about 1¾ acres of land,) fronting on three avenues. Apply on the premises, or to A. E. NOBLE, No. 13 Barclay-st., New-York.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two most superbly finished houses on Murray Hill, adjoining 5th-av., fronting Gov. Morgan's beautiful grounds; houses strictly first-class; rosewood, black walnut and marble finish; heated by steam. Apply on premises, No. 4 and 10 East 38th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, WITH OR WITHout the furniture, a very desirable residence, nearly new, delightfully located, with all modern conveniences; has stable, fine garden, choice fruit, &c. If not sold by Nov. 1, will be rented for 18 months, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to T. ASTLEY ATKINS, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession:

On 25th-st., near Broadway	50,000
On Madison-av	50,000
On 49th-st., near 5th-av	40,000

Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed throughout, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; also a large elegant house, with or without extra lot and stable, same locality; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THE FINEST COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND—Situated at Jamaica, nine miles from this city; the house has bath-rooms, closets and water all through; green-house, graperies, &c., &c.; view of the house can be seen by applying to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND, A factory and lands, well located; the buildings are nearly new, and would answer well for a woolen mill; also steam-engine and other machinery.

For particulars inquire at No. 199 Water-st., corner of Fulton. JOHN A. STEINHÆUSER.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements; handsomely located on the south side of 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; immediate possession given; with or without furniture. Address W. V. TOULON, Box No. 999 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE FURNISHED COTTAGE, barn, large garden, cow, over 200 fowls, &c., &c.; distance from city, 11 miles; from railroad station, ten minutes' walk. Apply, personally, to the owner, J. LEWENDAHL, at Wakefield, near Williams-bridge, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—75 ACRES OF LAND, two hours from New-York by rail; one of the finest building sites in the United States; price, $7,500 without buildings; all the land under cultivation; persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the property without expense. Apply to R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION—BROOKLYN Heights, No. 83 Henry-st., three-story brick, with furniture; another Adelphi-st., Oxford-st., Portland-st., Ryerson-st., $5,000 to $16,000. Permits at No. 4 Court-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

A SMALL PLACE OF ONE ACRE OF land, near a growing village, with a house and barn, clear from incumbrances. One-third of the purchase money will be taken in good oil or mining stock.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

A FINE COUNTRY PROPERTY AT Grassy Point, on the Hudson River; lot 100x180; 3 good dwellings; barn; beautiful place and prospect; for sale cheap, or exchange for unimproved property.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 56TH-ST., A handsome brown-stone house, for $10,000. Possession 1st of May, and perhaps at once. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST NEW-YORK, A BRICK house and seven lots, ornamented with shrubbery, fruits; healthy location, near city cars; price $3,250. Inquire at No. 62 John-st., of J. WEEKES.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 156 6th-av. Modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EITHER FULL or partial employment; acquirements, higher and lower English branches thoroughly, piano, singing, drawing, painting, ornamentals. Testimonials from prominent individuals and institutions. Terms moderate. Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, 833 Broadway.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD FOUR YEARS experience as a successful teacher, and furnishes the highest testimonials of her competency, desires the position of visiting governess in three or four families residing in New-York City; also classes in one or two schools. Address B., Box No. 2,641 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE AS teacher of the English branches and French, and who is a good arithmetician, desires an engagement in a school or private family; the best references. Address Miss A. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and whose time after 3 o'clock is as yet unoccupied, wishes to meet with a few scholars; great reduction for those forming a small class. Address F. F., Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a respectable private family, by a young lady graduate; can teach the English branches, French, music, drawing, and the elements of Latin and German. Address four days, F., Box No. 82 Post-office, city.

TEACHER.—N. BALLARD, A. M., WILL CONtinue to give lessons in private families and in schools, in New-York and Brooklyn. Residence No. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and penmanship. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.,
will reopen
on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand.
JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,
PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

HOME AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, English, music and drawing, for four young ladies, or four misses; excellent opportunity for acquiring a good practice of the French language, which is constantly spoken in a French Parisian family of professors, living in the healthiest part of Brooklyn, No. 112 Carlton-av., near Myrtle-av.; best references and testimonials given.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to
F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 37½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 38th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 19, at No. 63 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence 68 East 17th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and 16th-st.,
opposite Stuyvesant-square.

This institution for boys and girls opened on the 11th of this month.

For circulars apply to the Principal.
HUGH FOULKE.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18. JOSEPH D. HULL,
Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on
MONDAY, Sept. 11.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

A pleasant home is provided in the family of the Principal for pupils from abroad.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES

Offers facilities for a first-class education in all branches. Situated in the beautiful town of Englewood, N. J., on the Palisades, near the city. Next term opens Sept. 20.
J. A. FOWLER, }
WM. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.
TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 260 Bowery, below Houston-st.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING for ladies and gentlemen.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in all English branches.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.

Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL

Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss Armstrong, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 14. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

AT PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY—BOOKkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are taught in strictly private rooms if desired.

MRS. READ'S SELECT BOARDING School for young ladies, Goshen, Orange County, New-York; number limited to twenty; a few vacancies; terms reasonable. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its ninth semi-annual session Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children on Sept. 25.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 33th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,162 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, No. 907 Broadway. Circulars with terms, references, &c., as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 63 East 38th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—327 AND 329 4th av. reopens Sept. 11. Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner of 21st-st., now open.

Pupils prepared for School of Mines and Colleges.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, New-York.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 21. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 71 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,

Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbric, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. P. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraff; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address as above for circulars.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—Great Barrington, Mass., will reopen Oct. 16, with greatly-increased facilities. An interview with one of the Principals may be secured by leaving a request with W. Stanley, Esq., 116 Wall-st.; Chas. Taylor, Esq., 113 Broadway, or R. Girling, Esq., 134 West 36th-st., New-York. JAMES SEDGWICK, A. M., S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principals.

MME. GILBERT'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, German and music school, for young ladies and misses, No. 11 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute; circulars on application; afternoon and evening classes in French, German, music, &c. Terms, $6 to $8 for twenty-two lessons. A few pupils will be instructed at their homes in penmanship or the languages by Mme. Gilbert's French assistant.

MISS MULLER WILL REOPEN HER French, German and English school for young ladies and little girls on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 26 East 25th-st., (in the church.) There will be a special class for advanced pupils, and Dr. Crosby, (No. 306 2d-av.,) has kindly allowed Miss Müller to refer to him. Circulars may be had at the school, or at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—SPANISH, FRENCH, GERMAN.—Permanent classes for ladies and gentlemen. Apply at the desk, and for schools or private lessons in Spanish to Prof. ALBERTO DE TORNOS, No. 338 4th-av.; French, to Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST, No. 98 East 22d-st.; German, to Prof. W. HEINMULLER, No. 406 8th-av.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction. Special preparation for any college or scientific school. Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.—Private lessons in families by Prof. RICHARD, Mr. S. ERLON and Mr. DE THOUARS, No. 24½ 4th-av., No. 18 Bible House.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, Hempstead Institute, Long Island, N. Y.
E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NO. 53½ WEST 32d-st. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS BEAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.

Full facilities for Study of Law. Lectures by a number of eminent instructors.

For circulars, address PROF. HENRY DUTTON,
Yale Law School, New-Haven, Ct.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PARLOR ORGANS!

The latest improvement and most desirable parlor instruments made. CHURCH ORGAN HARMONIUMS, pronounced by leading organists to be unequaled. School Organs, a powerful, compact and durable instrument for schools, etc. Melodeons, the largest and finest assortment in the country. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT BY MAIL! Manufactured by CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

NEW MUSIC.—"MY BUD IN HEAVEN;" words by SPENCER W. CONE; Music by STEPHEN MASSETT. Price 35 cents. "Suis Moi," (Follow Me) Gallop, by A. BERNSTEIN. Price 30 cents. "The Flag of Columbia Shall Float O'er Us Still," by H. MILLARD, author "Vive l'America." Price 40 cents. "Sea Breeze Galop," by PAUL STEINHAGEN. Price 50 cents. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—FOR A Protestant church up town: a thorough knowledge of church music and a powerful and well cultivated voice required. Salary very liberal, if warranted by the qualification of the applicant. Address QUARTETTE, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

420 BROOME-ST.—McDONALD'S PIANO-FORTES; $200 to $250 less than usual rates. Second-hand pianos bought and sold, or taken in part pay for our new ones. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, wareroom No. 348 Bleecker-st. Splendid assortment; warranted five years; seventeen prize medals awarded. Fine second-hand pianos cheap.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.—PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN AND singing lessons, (private.) Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway, for circular containing particulars. Old violin and cabinet organ for sale.

THE VIOLIN.—THIS MOST BEAUTIFUL INstrument taught by a new and easy method; courses of 12 lessons; thorough knowledge guaranteed; terms moderate. Apply to JAMES GORDON, No. 20 6th-av.

AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S NEW and superior Piano, No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, wholesale and retail warerooms No. 726 Broadway. Regulator wanted.

MR. J. A. FOWLER HAS RESUMED his lessons on the Piano, at Berry's Warerooms, 593 Broadway. Call on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BASS SINGER in an Episcopal choir. Address, for three days, H., Box No. 3,339 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—SADAK AND KALASRADE.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOODLES.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

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BROADWAY THEATRE—WIFE'S SECRET.

IRVING HALL—BATEMAN CONCERTS.

BELVEDERE LION PARK—Afternoon and Evening—GRAND CONCERTS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Constitutional Convention of South Carolina met on Wednesday last, delegates from all parts of the State being in attendance. Mr. D. L. WARDLAW was chosen President. Gov. PERRY's message was delivered on Thursday, read and referred to the proper committees. The convention seems to have got readily to work, and yesterday the Governor telegraphed to President JOHNSON that the ordinance of secession had been repealed; that a committee had reported in favor of the entire abolition of slavery; for equalizing representation by population instead of by parishes, as now; for electing Governor and Presidential electors by direct vote of the people, and for *viva voce* voting in the Legislature. All these measures the Governor assures us will pass. The admission of a delegate irregularly chosen by Northern citizens at Beaufort is noted as a remarkable fact. We print the Governor's message and the first day's proceedings of the convention in other columns.

The State Union Convention meets to-day at Syracuse. There was a very large gathering yesterday in anticipation of the event, and it is observed that delegates are unusually early in attendance. The impression seems to be that a clean ticket will be selected, leaving the Democrats altogether aside. As to the platform, it is supposed there will be no serious struggle, but that resolutions moderately progressive on extreme points will prevail, by general consent. These are given as the tenor of the dispatches of the Associated Press correspondent. Our special dispatch, received just at the hour of going to press, gives the latest impressions of the situation, but does not materially differ from the above views. There was a gathering, yesterday, of delegates from Loyal Leagues; a proposition to wind up the Leagues was promptly voted down.

Several large fires are raging in the woods in Massachusetts. Says the Boston *Journal* of Tuesday: "A fire broke out yesterday morning in the woods known as the Mahoney estate, in the upper part of Malden, and was burning all day and late last night. There was every prospect of its burning dwelling houses at last accounts. The engines were out in the afternoon, but could do nothing on account of lack of water. A terrible fire has been raging in the vicinity of Lynn for two or three days past. Yesterday it had reached an alarming height. It is reported that at least a thousand acres of wood lots had been burned, and three dwelling houses between Lynn and South Reading. The fire was caused by an Irishman, who set a quantity of brush on fire to consume it."

A deputation of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, accompanied by two Aldermen of Toronto, C. W., arrived in this city last evening on a tour of observation. They have already visited Detroit, Toronto and Buffalo. They desire to see how municipal affairs are managed in our Atlantic cities, doubtless with the intention of introducing some reforms into the city government of Chicago.

There happened some time since, at Gaylesville, Ala., a collision between the Union troops and a Sheriff's posse, who claimed to act under authority of Gov. PARSONS. The troops were hunting for cattle stolen from the United States; the posse resisted; one soldier was killed; nineteen of the Sheriff's men were captured. The whole affair is to be investigated by Gen. THOMAS and Gov. PARSONS.

Capt. MCKAY, of the propeller *Pewabic*, sunk recently on Lake Huron, whose license was taken away by an Examining Committee, appealed from their decision to Mr. GUTHRIE, Supervising Inspector, who has restored Capt. M.'s license, on the ground that, under the circumstances in which he was unfortunately placed, he did the best he could, the mate being alone responsible.

JOB BARTLETT, of Belchertown, Mass., now in his eighty-third year, is entitled to the name of the veteran drover of Western Massachusetts. He has allowed no season to pass for many years without sending a drove to market, and has not failed this Summer, but, buying the cattle himself, has been to Providence with them, and made handsomely on them, too.

Mackerel have been abundant in Ipswich Bay for a few days past, but very small. On Saturday, says the Newburyport *Herald*, they came up Plum Island River in a large body, and either on account of their youth and inexperience, or from want of good pilotage in the ones that led, they failed to get out till the receding tide left large numbers of them high and dry upon the shore.

The trial of the rebel steamboat-burners was begun yesterday, at St. Louis. The attorney for WM. MURPHY, the first prisoner arraigned, informed the court that he proposed to call as witnesses JEFF. DAVIS, Secretary MALLORY and Secretary SEDDON, of the late rebel government, and Admirals PORTER and FARRAGUT, of our navy.

Mr. THOMAS T. ECKERT, Acting Secretary of War, has assented to the transmission over the Military Telegraph wires, by agents of the Associated Press, of daily reports not to exceed one hundred words to and from Augusta and Mobile. The agents will be held personally responsible for the character of the reports they transmit.

The overseers of Harvard College meet to-morrow to take action upon the act passed by the late Legislature, rendering that institution independent of the State, and also to consider the donation of fifty thousand dollars given by Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER to establish a department of mining.

A train on the Canal road ran into a flock of turkeys near Westfield, Friday morning, and killed eight of them. The same train on its evening trip to Northampton ran through a drove of sheep at an expense of six killed and wounded.

A delegation of Odd Fellows yesterday called upon President JOHNSON and invited him to attend (at Baltimore on Wednesday) the commemoration of the introduction of the order into the United States. The President and several members of the Cabinet agreed to attend.

The mysterious burglaries in Fairfield County, Conn., are traced to CHRISTIAN KLINE, who proves to be a scientific burglar, and a graduate of the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison, though he has lately kept a shop as a maker of fashionable boots in East Bridgeport.

The English capitalists arrived at Toledo yesterday afternoon. The citizens entertained them with an excursion on Lake Erie, and a banquet and ball was given them in the evening. A full account of the banquet at St. Louis will be found on our second page.

The New-Haven (Conn.) *Palladium*, which for thirty years has used steam as a motive power for its press, now uses a turbine wheel about the circumference of a straw hat-brim, driven by a stream of water only an inch in diameter!

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON at Nashville was concluded yesterday, and the decision has been forwarded to Gen. STONEMAN for his approval or rejection. FERGUSON is, meanwhile, kept in close confinement.

It is reported that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, who was recently defeated by Mr. BUFORD for the Presidency of the Danville Railroad, is about to take charge of one of the most important roads in the State of Alabama.

The bloodhounds *Hero* and *Jack*, used to guard Union prisoners at Richmond and Andersonville, have been bought by GEORGE K. GOODWIN, of Boston, for $1,400.

Letters recently received from the family of Judge BATES, late Attorney-General, represent the health of that distinguished gentleman to be such as to create the most serious apprehension.

The Provincial Exhibition, at London, C. W., is said to be a great success. The number of entries is about seven thousand, including two thousand of live stock and one thousand of grain and seeds.

A Louisiana letter insists that the freedmen are intelligent and willing to work, and that all they now need is soil and suffrage.

About fifty pardons were granted by the President yesterday. One of the pardoned rebels was DUFF GREEN.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and E. H. CHAPIN will address the people at the Champlain Valley Fair, in Vergennes, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 28.

In the militia enrollment at Chelsea, one man's name is checked "exempt; weight 400 pounds."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Damascus* passed Father Point yesterday, bringing one day's later intelligence from Europe. The political news is unimportant. Rumors that the United States Government was about to negotiate a new loan, produced a somewhat depressing effect on American securities in the London Money Market, Five-twenties declining about one per cent.

LOCAL NEWS.

About 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Boston, the inflated balloon *Star-Spangled Banner* suddenly broke through its nettings, and in an instant it was hundreds of feet in the air. When at the height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet, apparently, it seemed to become still for a few seconds, and to remain almost motionless, when suddenly it collapsed, and the fragments came fluttering to the ground. Fortunately, as no car was attached, and no person had ascended with the balloon, no one was injured. The loss is placed at $1,200, exclusive of the gas which escaped.

JOHN JOHNSON, of No. 89 East Nineteenth-street, coachman, died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, while driving on the Kingsbridge Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-first-street.

Mrs. HUMPHREY MURRAY, of Ninety-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was run over and instantly killed by a Hudson River Railroad train yesterday afternoon, near her dwelling.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and after another attempt to insert $50,000 in the Tax Levy for the payment of the census enumerators, adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day, when the subject will be further discussed.

Gold was rather firmer yesterday forenoon on the advance in Exchange and a large demand to pay Customs. Sales at 144 and then at 143¾. Money easy. Government Stocks firm; Railways dull.

A moderate business was reported yesterday in the leading kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise. Flour and Wheat were a shade cheaper. Corn, Cotton and Pork firmer. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

At the Live Stock Markets the supply of butchers' animals this week is about an averrge one. At the Cattle Market on Forty-fourth-street transactions were brisk until about noon on Monday, but since then have been rather dull. The quality of the beeves has been less even than last week, ranging from very poor to very extra grades, but the general average not so good as at the previous market. Prices at the opening were nearly 1c. ℔ lb. in advance of our last quotations, but before the close, last evening, fell off fully ½c. ℔ lb. The better grades were most in demand. Milch cows and veal calves are again in request, at a little better prices. Sheep are abundant, of fair quality, and commanding 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs, with an average supply, are ½c. ℔ lb. higher than last week.

The London Times and the Rebel Cotton Loan.

On a certain occasion, years ago, the London *Times* was publicly charged with bribery. It replied in a very powerful leader, that the allegation was an absurdity—that public confidence was the life of a public journal, and that no man of sense could believe that a newspaper worth its millions would sell its title to public confidence for hundreds or thousands. The answer was accounted good. If wealth lifts an individual above venality, even without the aid of moral principle, there is no reason why it should not have that effect upon a newspaper. The effect, indeed, ought to be all the greater, for a newspaper's business prosperity is peculiarly involved in its good repute.

Yet what are we to say of the revelation that among the holders of the Confederate Cotton Loan are the editor-in-chief of the London *Times* for ten thousand pounds, the city editor for fifteen thousand pounds, and its special Liverpool Confederate commentator—JAMES SPENCE—for fifty thousand pounds. The list in which these names are found comes from official quarters in Washington, and is there known to be absolutely authentic.

It was said of REGNAULT ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, President of the French Institute, that "he had passed his life in going always to the assistance of the strongest." That, all the world knows, has ever been characteristic of the London *Times*. Its epitaph will run in some such phrase. It is easily enough understood why the that journal went for the Confederates in the early part of the rebellion. It naturally took the side that, as it supposed, was sure to win. In this, withal, it but followed the government which recognised the rebels as belligerents at the firing of the first gun. It had public opinion, too, to sustain it from the start. The main reason why the British mind so early committed itself against us was its assumption that the Confederacy must necessarily succeed. This assumption was natural enough. The rebellion, so suddenly enfolding full one-half of the settled territory of the Union, loomed up across the water. in immense proportions. No such movement was ever seen in the Old World that did not sweep everything before it. Even the largest standing armies had always been unavailing to stay a revolutionary torrent, when it had once fairly set in. Almost as a matter of course, European judgments leaped to the conclusion that our government was fated, in view of the fact that it had so speedily lost all control of so large a part of its domain, and was besieged by a vast and exulting army of rebels at the very seat of its administration. No throne could have sustained such a shock; and we have never wondered at the European miscalculation that no popular government could stand it. Europeans had seen much of the popular power to subvert, but nothing of the popular power to uphold. They knew, and could know, nothing of the real strength of a government fixed in the affections of an intelligent people. In the beginning they easily concluded that the chances were all against us; and this opinion was legitimately enough confirmed by the reverses which at first almost uniformly attended our arms. It being taken as a "foregone conclusion" that the rebellion must triumph sooner or later, we can make all allowance ta the impatience of our prolonging what was deemed a useless war. The fact that the London *Times* was against us, in the early period of the war, is in itself no indication of corrupt motives. Its native bent would quite account for that single fact.

But there has been more than this. The *Times* was not content to forecast the success of the Confederacy, and to confirm the public mind of England in its favor, but throughout the war it displayed toward our government and our cause a peculiar intensity of malice. It studiously, systematically and persistently sought to damage us. In its editorial columns it indulged not so much in vituperation or positive misstatements, as in sly irony and covert sneering—the favorite modes of the most artistic detractors. It practiced its consummate knack of affecting candor, and making it the insidious vehicle of the worst poison. In its commercial columns our credit was continually disparaged, and that of the Confederacy magnified. This was done with such success that the rebel loans easily found takers in England at an early day, and our own hardly found the smallest market there even up to the last struggle of the war. But it was in the American correspondence of the *Times* that its determination to belie our cause was particularly manifested. Its first correspondent, Dr. RUSSELL, began by depicting our condition and prospects in the very darkest colors. He, doubtless, believed what he wrote. But gradually, as he penetrated the inner forces of the stupendous movements around him, and learned more of our social elements and our historic life, his opinions changed, and he finally declared in a letter, that the American Government was sure to succeed, if it put forth all its strength. His recall quickly followed, and CHARLES MACKAY was sent to succeed him—a man of not a tenth part of his talent, as an observer or describer, but who had an almost preternatural faculty of lying. MACKAY was kept here, doing the utmost in his line, till near the end of the war. LAWLEY, another prodigy of the same sort, was kept at similar work in Richmond. These worthies, between them, managed to keep the British mind completely deceived in regard to actual events here, and their real bearings. Continuing it without check for the long period they did, it seems certain that they were hired for that very purpose.

It is impossible not to couple the fact of this persistent detraction and falsification of our cause with the possession by the principal manager and writers of the *Times* of these immense sums in Confederate securities. How these individuals became owners of these cotton bonds—whether by *bona fide* purchase or by gift—we leave to conjecture. But it is certain that even with the most charitable judgment the revelation carries disgrace. The mere fact of acquiring such pecuniary stakes in the success of the rebellion, even without any antecedent bribery in the case, must have had all the practical effect of a bribe in perverting the judgment, debauching the conscience, and stimulating to a betrayal of the public trust. It is not enough to say that no impartial journalism could be capable of it. No honest journalism could be guilty of it.

The British Railway Kings and Their Investments.

Sir MORTON PETO, Mr. KINNAIRD and their distinguished companions, of whose movements in the West we have a special account to-day, may honestly congratulate themselves when they compare their investments on this side of the Atlantic with those of the melancholy herd of "sympathizers" in London who are the holders of the rebel cotton loan. It deserves to be remembered to the honor and sagacity of these railway princes, that it was during the very stormiest period of the late conflict that the bulk of the money for the building of the Atlantic and Great Western Road was raised under their auspices in England. It is true that nearly every other industry at the North, as well as that of building railroads, was maintained in a state of activity during all the years of war. It is true that the energy and spirit of our commercial and manufacturing class at no period—even the darkest of the struggle—failed them. But it is none the less to the credit of men like Sir MORTON PETO and Mr. KINNAIRD that, as foreign capitalists and nonresidents, they saw throughout the whole of our conflict sufficient reason, amid evil and good reports, to trust in the stability of our institutions, in the financial honor of our business public, and in the permanent and uninterrupted material and social progress of the country. The organs of public sentiment most trusted by the British people—especially those organs which best reflected the opinions of the financial world of Europe—were all devoted to daily illustrations of the rapidity and certainty of our downfall as an independent nation. Our credit was assailed in the daily issues of the "leading journal" of Europe as the credit of no other nation had ever before been assailed. Universal bankruptcy, from one end of the United States to the other, was predicted for us with a confidence and assurance which men were not permitted to gainsay. Our "securities" served to give point and pungency to the sneers of the Anglo-Confederate oracles, and were a standing joke at every commercial resort where the SAMPSONS and the SPENCES were accepted as authority. Germany and her small capitalists were held up to the derision of the English world as the credulous dupes of United States borrowing agents. And it was made a special reproach against the late RICHARD COBDEN in the leading columns of the London *Times*, that he was righteously a victim, financially, to his trust in American stocks.

It was while all this terrible rage and howl against us was raised and kept up in the first city of the world, that the English capitalists, who are now the guests of our people, quietly and confidently put their hands in their well-filled pockets, and gave the great road which connects New-York direct with the Mississippi the practical aid which carried it to a successful completion. These facts have surely a pointed illustration in the picture of the Anglo-rebel bondholders laid before our readers in yesterday's TIMES.

INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY AND ELECTIONS.—At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed taking the appointment of Inspectors of Registry and Elections, and Canvassers, out of the hands of the Board of Supervisors and transferring it to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. At the same time the law was somewhat modified, evidently with the intention of allowing both the leading political parties to be fairly represented, and of obtaining a better class of men to serve as inspectors and canvassers than could be got under the old law. The following is the section of the present law in which the qualifications for these offices are enumerated:

> "No person shall be eligible to be, nor shall he be, Inspector of Registry and Elections, or Canvasser for any election district of the City and County of New-York, or the City of Brooklyn, unless he shall be a qualified voter within the Assembly district in which such election district is situated, and liable to jury duty in courts of record therein; nor unless he can read and write the English language understandingly; but such person shall not be required to be a resident voter in the election district for which he shall be appointed."

The qualifications required, it will be seen, are by no means rare, yet, it will scarcely be credited, that out of her one hundred and twenty thousand voters, New-York is unable to furnish the fifteen hundred inspectors and canvassers required for the two hundred and fifty election districts. But such is the fact. The very men who are best qualified to serve, and who will be the first to clamor loudly if the law is not carried out, are declining to have anything to do with the matter. Of course the appointments must be made, and our citizens will have only themselves to blame if unqualified appointees obtain the positions, and the intention of the law is not fully carried out.

We would earnestly urge on our citizens the expediency of considering this matter, and of making some little personal sacrifices for the public good. Citizenship has its duties as well as its rights, which cannot be ignored with impunity. Let every man who is qualified for these appointments, and who declines to serve, remember that by so doing he is refusing to lend his assistance in carrying out the intention of the framers of the law, and that he is shirking a duty which every good citizen should not hesitate for a moment to perform.

EUROPEAN AMBITION.—Two or three of the Powers of Europe seem to desire exclusive control of the work of governing the entire human family. Besides her vast and populous colonial possessions in different parts of the world, from Australia to Canada, England governs nearly one-fifth of mankind in the East Indies. France has lately extended her power, in Mexico on the one hand and in Cochin China on the other; and there are both British and French statesmen and political writers who are strongly in favor of the extension of the Franco-English or Anglo-French rule over China proper. Russia is forever extending her territories and enlarging the populations under her sway, and is actively intriguing both in Turkey and Persia. The other two of the great European Powers, Austria and Prussia, have no especial aspirations outside of Europe.

The United States have never had anything to say about the ambitions and conquests of these three European Powers. Any one or two of them might set up their dominion by force and arms in China,—after which these three governments would rule three-fourths of the human race,—we should not interfere in the matter. If we ever should have occasion to check the career of ambition and conquest of any one of them, it will most likely be on this continent.

OUR MINING TERRITORIES.—We are glad that, now when we have opportunity and spare forces, attention is being turned to making life and industry safe in our outlying territories, such as Arizona. It is perfectly well known that Arizona is rich in silver mines. They were worked by the Spaniards two centuries ago with immense returns, and they have been explored again of late years since the territory came into our possession. But the region has been, and still is, to some extent, dominated by savage Indians. Within the last ten years, the wild Apaches have driven off, very often, parties of American explorers and miners, and large numbers of these adventurous men have lost their lives. But latterly our government has been sending troops there, and posts have now been established at the principal commanding positions in the territory. There are good prospects for the mines and for the miners and settlers of all kinds. Now that the country is so much in need of silver and gold, the industries and interests of our great western territories, where a superabundance of these metals exist, should be well protected by the government.

MAXIMILIAN AND JUAREZ.—Neither the Emperor of Mexico, MAXIMILIAN, nor the President of Mexico, BENITO JUAREZ, are having very pleasant times. The Emperor is floundering in all sorts of difficulties—frightful financial difficulties, fearful ecclesiastical difficulties, dreadful military difficulties. There is no end to the young man's troubles; and they so harass his mind, and embarrass his motions, that it is no wonder he is disgusted with his empire, his subjects, and his French masters. The lot of President JUAREZ also has been hard enough since the Austrian adventurer and the French soldiery landed in Mexico. He has been driven from one position to another, from Central to Northern Mexico, from Chihuahua to El Paso del Norte, from which latter point he can at quick notice step into our territory. Through all his own misfortunes and those of his country, President JUAREZ has borne himself most heroically and honorably. He had demonstrated his ability before the foreign invasion, and had proven himself to be one of the few Chief Magistrates of Mexico who combined in himself elements of character that might have enabled him to become the regenerator and saviour of his unhappy country.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Cholera—Measures to Prevent it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1865.

You readers may have observed that a meeting of sanitarians has been held in London to consider what measures shall be taken to arrest the approach of the cholera, or, at least, to check its ravages in Great Britain. Though, as yet, it is no nearer than Italy, it is assumed that it will certainly attack English cities.

Fortunately we in America have a longer time in which to prepare to meet the onset of this deadly Enemy, which is almost equally sure to visit our shores. *Are we ready?* In this meeting the fact was commented on by that most experienced sanitarian, Mr. CHADWICK, which I have often dwelt upon in these letters—that is, that the same districts or rear courts in our great cities are liable for ages, (if they continue to exist,) to all the great diseases which afflict humanity.

Thus a certain street or lane in London or Liverpool will show the most fearful returns under the miseries of both the plagues, under the succeeding ravages of cholera, and through the ordinary and prominent inflictions from typhus and diarrhea and smallpox. In such alleys and houses death always lurks, but shows his ghastly face most fearfully when pestilence is abroad. It would appear that certain physical conditions are always fomenting causes of all the great maladies which desolate cities. Whether cholera be contagious or not, we know that where we have given favorable circumstances, there inevitably cholera will be. There are, for instance, certain lanes and courts and houses in New-York, where typhoid and diarrhea are perennial, and there, we can prophesy with perfect certainty, will be the greatest numbers of sufferers from cholera, whenever it rages in the city. And of course, if we have sufficient of these *nidi* of the pestilence, we may so nurture the disease that it shall ravage throughout every quarter. It becomes then a most vital and serious question, both for the citizens of New-York and the whole country, "What are these fomenting causes of cholera, and can they be removed!"

There can be no doubt to any one who has examined the subject at all, that two of the most favorable conditions of the disease are filth and overcrowding of population. The returns from every city of Europe will show this. In these two respects there is probably no city of Europe, unless some Italian cities, worse off than New-York. And yet we have some extraordinary advantages which will no doubt shield us from some of the consequences of our neglect of natural laws. We have a most remarkably healthy position, as every one knows, well aired and drained; though some of our sewers must be very defective, judging from the odors which come forth into our houses; and above, all we have a magnificent supply of pure and soft water. The agency of bad water in fomenting cholera in London during the last attacks, I have already shown by figures, in which it was proven that persons on one side of a street, or in alternate houses, drinking one company's water, were killed by the thousands more than those drinking another kind of water, though in otherwise precisely similar circumstances.

The cesspool nuisance still survives in our city, but its worst effect, in draining into wells, is not felt by us, as our water comes from a distance. We have, too, the advantage in New-York of a thorough sanitary map of the city, considered by European sanitarians as the best sanitary survey ever made of any city. This was carried out, you will remember, under the direction of the Hygienic Council of the Citizen's Association, and we presume the members of that council can put their fingers on the very houses where next year the cholera (if it come) will leave its heaps of dead. Now, cannot our two great sources of danger, filth and overcrowding, be removed, or, at any rate, diminished in influence?

There is no doubt that a good organizer like Mr. OLMSTED, or some of the West Point officers, who have distinguished themselves so by organization in this war, if put at the head of a bureau of streets could keep our city thoroughly clean, and at much less expense than, the present dirt entails. It merely needs an organizing brain and honesty. Some way could easily be found to prevent the "tenement houses" from making or fostering garbage-heaps in front of their doors, or a pestilential pool in their back yards, and "Mackerelville" or the First Ward *could* be kept as clean as Fifth-avenue now is. There is no doubt of it. But whether the great masses who suffer most from this will ever care or know enough about it to force their leaders to an honest policy, is another question.

The other danger, the over-crowding, though vastly important, is a matter not so quickly managed, and yet fortunately it is one in which the intelligence of our best political class (the rural "freeholders") will have the decision, and not the unintelligent masses of the cities.

A law could be framed without great difficulty which would prevent only so many people lodging or living in a given space; which would do away with under-ground tenements, (except under conditions,) which could cause some of our "fever-nests" to be cleansed, and perhaps, demolished or removed; which could insist on such and such ventilation, and forbid all future houses or courts to be built without regarding these provisions. Such a law—improved upon the English legislation—might confer uncounted blessings on our city, and defend us best of all against the cholera, *if executed*. There is the rub. Such legislation would require, as it does in London, Sanitary Inspectors and Health Officers to be appointed, and a police to aid and judges to sentence. The establishing a new corps of officials at once brings on a new wrangle between political parties; yet that might be arranged as we have arranged the police and Central Park. The police we have now—efficient and trustworthy. The judges—I dare not say how far they would venture to be independent of their leading supporters, who own or lease these crowded tenements, or their common followers, who fill them. It would require considerable nerve and disinterestedness for a Judge of the Sixth Ward to declare his friend, the Alderman's tenement house, "a nuisance," or to require a dozen of the warmest of his constituency to abandon their cellars, because they violated the provisions of the sanitary act.

Still the matter would be worth trying. And we must do something provident, as another year may find the pestilence stalking abroad in our streets, and the ignorant and poor we have neglected, not alone the sufferers, but the rich and the fortunate as well.

C. L. B.

CHARGES AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Attention is directed to a card from JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., concerning charges recently made of misconduct in the office of the Corporation Counsel.

MILITARY CLAIMS.—Attention has been called to an advertisement on another page in reference to military claims against the State. We are assured that there is now ample provision for the adjustment of all proper claims, and it is manifestly desired that they should be promptly presented for examination.

"Conciliation"—Note to "Georgian."

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865.

To a "Georgian:"

SIR: In your communication, published in the TIMES of the 9th inst., there is so much of courtesy, of good feeling, and of apparent regard for the welfare of the country, that for these qualities you command my respect. Your plea for "conciliation" is addressed to the people. It were not needed by the government; for how any mortal can ask more *conciliations* to rebels than the government manifests, is beyond my power of conceiving. For aught I can see, every rebel in the South, who was not killed or wounded in the war, will return to all his social, political and financial rights, just as if he had never been a rebel. The plumed rebel is to return, like the hawk, after his descent on the farm-yard, driven off by a fighting cock, with his talons yet bloody, his beak yet sharp, his wings yet plumed, sitting on a tree, prepared for another plunge into the farm-yard. HENRY A. WISE (that perpetual nuisance) wants back his plantation; WADE HAMPTON issues his proclamation from the mines of Columbia; ROBERT E. LEE takes the Presidency of a college, where he may teach the same sort of loyalty which carried a rebel army into Maryland and Pennsylvania!

The barbarous soldiery of Mississippi (who, I think, even a "Georgian" will admit to be barbarous,) are to be reorganized as a "State Militia!" If this is not "conciliation" I marvel what can be. I need not say, I do not agree with any part of this policy. If it had been left to me, I should have put these gentlemen where they would have little power to preach or practice treason. Your plea for conciliation is, therefore, not addressed to the government, but to such persons as I am, and, in reply, I beg leave to make a few suggestions. Many things you speak of are out of the question. 1. There is no question of suffrage in dispute, for the government has determined that the rebels (on taking the oath, which you say they will keep,) may vote, and that no effort shall be made to enforce negro suffrage. Moreover, I am not aware that any organized body in the United States are attempting to enforce negro suffrage on any of the rebel States. There are a large number of people, like myself, who intend to enforce the equality of human rights, as far as we have the power, while we live, and I think that neither you nor even Democratic conventions will deny that we have the same right to our opinions that rebels, fresh with treason and blood, have to express theirs. Now, for that contest you and all other rebels, Copperheads and Conservatives, may as well prepare. We have not been beaten yet, and we don't mean to be, while we have a word to speak, a press to utter and a sword to fight with.

2. If the rebel States return to the Union, they must return with all of their so-called State Rights; so there will be no reason to complain on that score. They will do more; they will have made a large political capital, (seventeen members of Congress,) more than they had four years ago; and in my opinion, they will use that capital, as Mr. HENRY A. WISE and Mr. WADE HAMPTON, and other equally honorable heroes of the rebellion propose, to make war on the government, by votes, when they can no longer do it by bayonets. But before that is done, perhaps the Congress of the United States will be allowed to say something on the subject.

3. In regard to what may be called personal bitterness, or triumphs over fallen foes, I join with you in utter condemnation of it. It is unchristian and ungentlemanly, and I don't think you will find any civil or Christian American to trouble you with anything of the sort; but what I agree in is this: I take a totally different view from what the administration seems to do. A *conciliation* which leaves criminals unrepenting, unpunished, and fully armed and equipped for any future crime, seems to me unjustified by anything which history has exhibited of the character and conduct of human nature. But I leave this question. The government may yet find that when the petted tiger springs, his benefactor will be the first to suffer.

4. I ask, on your theory, Mr. "Georgian," what is to be the future? The argument *ad personam*, may be uncivil, but it is often very forcible. You have given us a chapter in your own history, and I wish to make an application of it. You say:

> "I entered into this revolution voluntarily; I voted for JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT; when Mr. LINCOLN was elected I became a Secessionist; I am disabled for life by a wound, but I am sick of strife; with the rest of my countrymen I desire a lasting peace, and the glory of the government under which we live."

That is, you were a Whig and a Conservative, believing that the constitution and the laws ought to be enforced; yet no sooner was LINCOLN elected, legally and constitutionally, as all preceding Presidents had been, than you instantly became a "Revolutionist," a "Secessionist," a warrior on the field of bloody rebellion, never ceasing your efforts to destroy the government of your country till you were struck down in battle! Can you imagine a moral and intellectual perversion of the human mind greater than that? Can you be certain that you will not do the same thing again, when it suits your passions or your interests? Can you be certain that millions in the South are not ready to do the same thing, under the same circumstances? Where, then, is the security for the future? Is it so very unkind to doubt the "oaths" of those who could so suddenly throw off every obligation due to their country? You say you are tired of "strife." Really, I cannot wonder at it. Was there ever man, who "voluntarily" went into battle, got whipped, wounded and disabled, who was not tired of strife? I hope that your peaceful disposition may extend over all your brethren in the South, and your future be as pleasant as your experience has been salutary.

A VETERAN OBSERVER,

The Steel Manufacture in America.

It has long been a matter of discredit to Americans, that having the largest variety and the finest quality of steel-making materials in the world, they have been and still are, to a great extent, dependent for this most useful alloy, upon the furnaces of Sheffield and of Essen. The general adaptedness and the enormous use of steel, are very little understood by the public at large, or in America, by that portion of the public most immediately interested. The popular idea of steel is a hard, brittle substance, produced in small masses, and useful only for cutting instruments. It is, therefore, not less surprising than gratifying to observe in the present fair of the American Institute, steel masses of a ton weight, and rails and axles, steamship machinery and boiler plates forged and rolled directly from ingots of cast-steel. This is the first exhibition of the kind ever seen in the United States, and the first exhibition of American steel of this quality ever made. An inspection of these specimens also corrects the prevailing notion regarding the nature of the material. Under one treatment, steel is fractured like glass by a blow, but is highly elastic and susceptible of a keen edge. We see the results of another treatment in railway axles, bent double while cold, and railway rails twisted while cold, an entire revolution in two feet length. These are the materials that are to solve the problem of railway safety no less than the problem of railway economy.

Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon, with minute but indispensable proportions of silicium and of some such metal as manganese or titanium, or aluminium. The temper of steel is varied chiefly by the amount of its carbon and the manner in which its carbon is combined. One per cent. of carbon gives a hard tool steel called high steel. One-tenth of one per cent. produces a soft ductile material termed low or mild steel. Heating any given grade of steel to redness and plunging it in water, decreases its specific gravity, chemically combines all its carbon and renders it hard and brittle. Plunging it thus heated into oil, gives it another crystalization, and another chemical state of combination, and produces the highest attainable elasticity and ultimate cohesion. Annealing the same steel gives it the highest specific gravity, deposits a part of the carbon so that it can be discovered in black specks with a microscope, and imparts ductility and softness. This is the grade of steel adapted to the thousand requirements of machinery, ordnance and engineering construction.

Cast steel, until the Bessemer process was invented, was produced by melting wrought iron or carbonized wrought iron, in crucibles, with fine charcoal, and then casting it in the form of malleable ingots. The carbonized wrought iron referred to is called blistered and is produced by subjecting wrought iron bars covered with charcoal to a high temperature, for several days. Blister steel is largely used for springs and other parts admitting of inferior quality, as well as for the raw material of cast steel. Bessemer steel is produced by blowing air at a high pressure in numerous fine jets, into melted cast iron, without the presence of any other fuel than the five per cent. of carbon existing in the cast iron. The oxygen in the air unites with and removes not only the carbon but the other impurities, leaving pure *iron*, which is afterward recarbonized by simply pouring in a little melted cast iron containing the required amount of carbon. This latter process, also invented by Mr. BESSEMER, produces *steel* which is then cast in malleable ingots and is essentially the same as crucible-steel. The whole process occupies about half an hour, and seeing that it commences with iron in its crudest form, and requires only the fuel necessary to melt the crude iron, cast-steel is produced at about the cost of wrought iron. This process has already revolutionized the iron manufacture of Europe. It was taken up by a few iron masters in 1860, and now over one hundred thousand tons are produced annually on the other side of the Atlantic.

Cast-steel, however and wherever produced, is in its softest state at least 50 per cent. stronger, and far more ductile and elastic than wrought iron in its best state; but these advantages, strange as it may appear to the unprofessional observer, are secondary to the advantage of homogeneity. Wrought iron is a mechanical conglomerate. Cast-steel is a chemical unity. And in this connection it should be remarked that what is called puddled steel, or semi-steel, is not cast-steel, but a highly carburized wrought iron, often stronger, but never more uniform than any other compound produced in the absence of that grand and only thorough refiner—fusion.

It will thus be seen that cast-steel has many and what are now considered, in Europe, indispensable advantages over all other alloys of iron for mechanical construction; that cast-steel is, both by the variation of its original carburization and by the variation of its cristalyzation, under subsequent treatment, the most *adaptable* of all materials to multiform uses; and that the process of producing in unlimited masses and quantities at the cost of wrought-iron is already worked out by American hands from American materials. Henceforth it should seem to be our own fault if we are dependent upon English labor and English minerals for what we can so much better produce at home.

Amusements.

PAREPA IN BROOKLYN.—Last night Mr. BATEMAN's third concert was given at the Academy of Music, before one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever gathered in that exceedingly particular and fastidious city. The programme embraced many of the lady's choicest selections, and as she was in admirable voice and conspicuously jolly mood and temper, she carried the house by storm, and created a furore of enthusiasm, such as the City of Churches has rarely witnessed. The fourth concert will be given on Thursday.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—This (Wednesday) evening, Mlle. PAREPA returns to Irving Hall, where she will appear in a new selection of choice pieces, assisted by DANNREUTHER, ROSA and THEODORE THOMAS.

Secretary Stanton in this City.

The Secretary of War arrived here last night from his eastern tour, and put up at the house of a friend. A gunboat is in readiness to take him on a brief tour of inspection to the various defences of our harbor, and he will shortly afterward depart for Washington.

ODD FELLOWS.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Progress of the Order—Visit to President Johnson—He Promises to Attend the Session on Wednesday.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 18.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States took place this morning in the hall on North Gay-street, Grand Sire ISAAC M. VEITCH presiding. Representatives from nearly all the States in the Union and several of the British Provinces were in attendance, and this is the first occasion within the past five years, when brethren from all parts of our widely extended country have mingled together. Mutual congratulations were interchanged and much friendly feeling evidenced. The Grand Sire presented his annual report, in which he with no ordinary emotions of pleasure congratulated his fellow-representatives at being assembled in another annual convention of the Supreme Grand Lodge under such peculiarly interesting and auspicious circumstances. He expressed his highest satisfaction and rejoicing that he was permitted to meet again the representatives of nearly all the jurisdictions who had been precluded from fellowship and communication with the other representatives for the last four years. The retrospect of the year furnishes abundant cause of congratulation that the order has survived the severe ordeal through which it has passed and which threatened to imperil its unity. He referred to his efforts which were successful in reopening communication with the Grand Lodges of the various Southern States. The financial condition of these jurisdictions rendered it impossible for them to meet the representative tax imposed by the laws of the Grand Lodge; and he in his correspondence indicated that this would be no impediment to the admission of their representatives, and that the Grand Lodge would generously remit the tax, as was done in the case of the jurisdiction of Tennessee in 1863.

Reference is also made to his acts in connection with the Wildey monument, the formal presentation of which will be made at this session. Other matters of interest to the order are alluded to by the Grand Sire, who pays a tribute to the memory of Past Grand Sire R. B. BOYLESTON, of South Carolina, whose death occurred recently.

The report of the Grand Secretary, JAS. L. RIDGELY, was also submitted, embracing a detailed report of the condition of the order in the various jurisdictions, in all of which the order is in a very prosperous state. During the fiscal year ending Sept. 1, of the present year, he had received from the State Grand Lodges and encampments the sum of $16,931 11, while there was remaining unpaid $2,485 05, making an aggregate of $19,416 16, a larger sum than has ever been received since the organization of the Supreme Lodge. Contributions to the Wildey monument fund to the amount of $11,473 have been received up to the 1st of January, 1865, which had been increased to nearly $12,000 by interest on the fund invested.

The city is thronged with strangers to attend the dedicating display on Wednesday, and every train brings accessions to the gathering.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

President JOHNSON was waited upon to-day by a special committee of invitations from the Grand Lodge, including an invitation to the Cabinet. It is understood the President expressed his appreciation of the courtesy, and also fully recognized the important attitude occupied by this wide-spread and influential organization—an organization which, by-the-way, is the only national society that has preserved its organization complete through the ravages of the war. There are now here representatives from every Southern State, except North Carolina and Florida, and they are not represented simply bacause of the lodges in those States having been almost annihilated by the war.

President JOHNSON expressed gratification at the opportunity afforded of participating in a reunion of representatives from every part of our common country, and hence his willingness to make an effort to spare sufficient time from his executive engagements to add by his presence to the importance of this first grand reunion of the representatives from every section of our glorious Union, now so happily emerging from strife and discord. The intercourse between the members of the order from the Northern States and those from the States lately in rebellion has been of the most pleasing and gratifying character. The Southern delegates express themselves as rejoiced beyond expression at the termination of the war, and at their having the privilege once more of meeting fraternally their brethren from other sections of the country; and doubtless the influence of this reunion will have a principal effect in the Southern States in bringing about that perfect restoration of harmony and good feeling which all who love their country so earnestly desire. The President and Cabinet will, it is understood, leave Washington to-morrow morning in a special train, and will arrive here at 11 o'clock, when they will be received by the Grand Lodge and escorted to the position assigned them in the line.

The city to-night is thronged with visitors from every section, and every train brings accessions to the gathering throng in the way of delegations. A large delegation has just arrived and is now marching up Baltimore-street.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE DAMASCUS AT FATHER POINT.

Return of Queen Victoria to England—Active Transactions in American Securities—The Moniteur on the Naval Fetes—Precautions Against the Cattle Plague in France.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Damascus*, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th, and Londonderry the next day, passed the Point this afternoon for Quebec.

The political news was solely unimportant.

Queen VICTORIA would return to England from Germany on the 8th.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science had commenced at Birmingham.

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular, of the evening of the 6th, says: "We have again reports of considerable business in American securities. There was a disposition to buy Five-twenties on expectation of lower rates for gold, until the arrival of the *Moravian*, reporting the probability of a new loan, when the quotation gave way, and after being 69⅜, they drooped nearly 1 per cent., and closed at 68⅜@68⅝. For Erie there have been numerous inquiries, and prices have advanced more than 1 per cent. on the week. Illinois shares, on the other hand, have been offered for sale, and although they exhibit no alteration in price from last week, the tone of the market is not strong. Railroad bonds are quiet, but the Atlantic and Great Western is in demand and advancing."

The Paris *Moniteur* is highly satisfied at the manner in which the people and press of England greeted the French fleet. The friendly relations between England and France are founded on mutual interests and the uniformity of their principles in matters of public law. They rivaled one another in disinterestedness to insure the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and when France had freed Italy, England determined no longer to retain the islands, and consented to restore them to the original nationalities.

The Minister of Agriculture had addressed a report to the Emperor on the cattle plague, and the Emperor has issued a decree prohibiting the introduction or passage through France, of cattle from England, Holland or Belgium.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 8—1 P. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 113,500 bales, including 21,500 bales to speculators and 28,500 bales to exporters. The market closed firmer, but scarcely higher, for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. higher for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 21½d.; middling Orleans, 18¾d.; middling uplands, Mobiles and Texas, 18½d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 361,000 bales, of which 26,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, but steady, except Corn, which is easier.

PROVISIONS are quiet and steady. LARD is firm at 86s.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 8—P. M.

Consols close at 89⅞@90 for money.
Illinois Central Shares, 78¼@79.
Erie Shares, 54¼@54¾.
U. S. Five-Twenties, 68¾.
The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £167,000.

The Provincial Exhibition at London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Provincial Exhibition, now fully opened in this city, is crowded to excess.

The number of entrées is about seven thousand, including two thousand of live stock, and one thousand of grain and seeds.

The maritime Provinces are represented. The party of English capitalists are expected to arrive to-morrow.

The Polytechnic College.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Polytechnic College opened its thirteenth annual session to-day with a large number of students, principally from the Middle, Western and Southern States, the West Indies and South America. The mining and engineering departments of the college are especially thronged.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

During the gale yesterday the brig *Comanthe*, HOPKINS, of Eden, Me., from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, went ashore near Highland Light, Cape Cod, and went to pieces. The Captain and one man were saved, and five lost.

Base Ball.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

[By magnetic telegraph.] A match game of base ball was played to-day, on the Star grounds, between Water Witch Hose, No. 8, and Crystal Hose, No. 4, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 106 to 22 runs.

The English Capitalists at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The English capitalists arrived this afternoon. The citizens are entertaining them with an excursion on Lake Erie, and a banquet and ball will be given them this evening.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

CHARGES AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Card from Mr. Hackett.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of the 15th inst. contains copies of certain charges and specifications against JOHN E. DEVELIN, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which have been presented to the Governor, verified by Mr. THOMAS N. CARR, on the 18th August, 1865.

My name is mentioned in those charges, and I am accused of an act which every honest man would consider criminal. Never until now has any imputation on my character been thus made; and, although I feel very reluctant to obtrude myself on the public, yet, for the first time in my life, duty to my friends and myself seems to require that I should do so in answering my accuser.

The first charge against Mr. DEVELIN is as follows:

Charges and Specifications against John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, for Misconduct in Office:

CHARGE FIRST.—That the said JOHN E. DEVELIN, holding the office of Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, under the laws of this State, on or about the 4th day of January, 1863, did for reward, consideration or gratuity, paid or agreed to be paid, directly grant to FERNANDO WOOD the right, privilege or authority to discharge the duties of such office, by permitting the said FERNANDO WOOD to make the appointment of an Assistant Corporation Counsel, a Corporation Attorney, and also of the office of Public Administrator, all of which officers are chiefs of bureaux under the department of the Corporation Counsel, the filling whereof is by the laws of this State conferred upon the Corporation Counsel.

The first and second specifications are in these words:

Specification First—That said DEVELIN, soon after entering upon the duties of his office, did issue or cause to be issued commissions for the appointment of the chiefs of the bureaux in said office of Corporation Counsel, to wit; The office of Assistant Corporation Counsel, the office of Corporation Attorney, and the office of Public Administrator, the said commission bearing the signature of the said DEVELIN, Corporation Counsel, leaving in blank the space intended for the name or names of the persons to be elected to fill the said respective offices. That the said commissions thus prepared, the said DEEVELIN did thereupon deliver, or cause to be delivered into the possession of one FERNANDO WOOD, delegating to the said WOOD the power and right to fill in said blanks with the name or names of the party or parties whom the said WOOD might choose to fill the said offices. That the said WOOD, in virtue of the power thus invested in him by the said DEVELIN, did thereupon on or about the 4th day of January, 1863, select for the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel one JOHN K. HACKETT, and for Corporation Attorney one NICHOLAS HILL FOWLER, and for Public Administrator one ROBERT B. BRADFORD. That said appointments were paid for to said WOOD in the following amounts: For the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel, about the sum of ten thousand dollars; for the office of Corporation Attorney, about the sum of ten thousand dollars; and for the office of Public Administrator, about the sum of ten thousand dollars; which sums were received by the said WOOD, with the knowledge, privity and consent of the said DEVELIN, all or a large amount of which was so received for the benefit of the said DEVELIN.

Specification Second.—That the said JOHN K. HACKETT, NICHOLAS HILL FOWLER and ROBERT B. BRADFORD respectively, immediately after and under their said appointments, as in the first specification stated, each gave the bonds required by law, subscribed and respectively took the several oaths of office, and entered upon the duties of the respective offices, with the knowledge, approbation and consent of the said JOHN E. DEVELIN, to wit, on or about the 4th day of January, 1863, at the City of New-York.

To so much of these accusations as involve my name I state:

First—That there never was, nor is there now, any such bureau in the Law Department of the Counsel to the Corporation, as the bureau of Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Second—There never has been, nor is there now, any such office as Assistant Corporation Counsel, although that designation has come into general use.

Third—It follows, of course, there being no such office, that I never gave a bond for the faithful performance of its duties, and never took any oath of office. These facts show how recklessly the charges against Mr. DEVELIN have been drawn, and how wanton is the use of my name as connected with him.

The serious imputation, however, is that I paid to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD about the sum of ten thousand dollars for my appointment under Mr. DEVELIN. To that I reply:

Fourth—That I never paid, nor agreed to pay, furnish, or give, nor did any one pay, or agree to pay, furnish or give for me, directly or indirectly, any money or consideration of any kind for the position I hold, and any and every charge or intimation to the effect that any such thing ever occurred, is utterly false.

I am a lawyer by profession, and have at all times desired and striven to conduct myself in such a manner as to deserve public esteem. I accepted under Mr. DEVELIN the honorable position of aiding him in the conduct of the extensive and important law business affecting the City of New-York. I do not know Mr. THOMAS N. CARR, and am surprised that he should undertake to disparage me, but as this seems to be merely the incident of an attack on Mr. DEVELIN, I suppose it is best for me to forgive him, and hope that he may live long enough to repent for assailing without cause the reputation of one whom he cannot impugn with truth, and who will say for himself that he is not conscious he has ever committed an act which has deserved public censure.

JOHN K. HACKETT.

SEPT. 19, 1865.

More about Bees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Like your correspondent "Willie," I am not "Mr. Quimby," who, I believe, is a resident of Madison County, in this State, but I *do* know something about bees, both from experience and observation. I have a few hives of my own, and a neighbor of mine, a German, has a large number of hives, and has had a long experience in the management of these industrious and useful little creatures.

I know of my own knowledge and from the experience of my German neighbor, that bees *do* swarm more than once in a season. Good, strong hives, as a general rule, swarm twice in a season, and sometimes oftener, though the latter is, certainly, an exception. Few hives swarm more than twice during the Summer.

A swarm of bees which, in the language of your correspondent "Willie," is "thrown out," in the month of May, is always a strong swarm, and needs no care after being hived. A June swarm is weaker, though, if the season is favorable, they will gather sufficient honey to last them through the Winter, but there will be no surplus for family use. A May swarm, if a very strong one, will fill one or two boxes for the family, and make enough for themselves besides. But it is better for the stock to give them the entire fruits of their labor the first Summer, and not rely upon them for honey until the second season.

A swarm that is "thrown out" after the middle of June is not worth hiveing; but if hived, they must be fed during the Fall and Winter. So late a swarm is always weak and sluggish. They do not work with the activity and industry of earlier swarms. Beside, clover and the earlier flowers from which honey is extracted have nearly disappeared, and the reliance of the stock for a Winter supply must be on buckwheat, the blossoms of the chestnut tree, &c. The bee gathers excellent honey from these substances, and he will fly many miles to accomplish his object. My My German neighbor says that the best honey of the season is gathered from the blossom of the chestnut tree. He also says that the speed of the bee when flying *is about eight miles a minute!*

My German neighbor never hives separately a swarm of bees "thrown out" even as early as June. *He returns them to the original hive.* This he does by gathering them on a sheet or table-cloth, placing them by the hive, *killing the queen bee*, and then directing their course toward the bottom of the hive, into which they readily enter, and become a part of the original stock. He says that this is more economical than to feed them during the winter, and that it is more humane to the bees themselves. He also says that late swarms thus treated always do well, and that the hive the ensuing season will, "throw out" two strong stocks. He considers it economy of time and money thus to dispose of late swarms.

A swarm of bees "thrown out" in September is certainly an unusual occurrence. It was, probably, owing to the continuous hot weather. Had the weather remained cool, and a swarm had "hatched" in the hive, *the bees themselves would have killed the queen*, and remained where they were, thus accomplishing, in a different way, what my German neighbor does by killing the queen and returning them to the hive after they have swarmed.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1865. SUBURBAN.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of the 16th inst. an item entitled "The Rights of Passengers on Railway Trains," which besides spelling my name incorrectly places Major HICK and myself in rather an unfavorable light before the public.

I am said to have tendered to the conductor a $50 Confederate bill for my fare. The truth of the matter is as follows: I was so unfortunate as to lose my ticket, and during my search therefor I took from my pockets, among other articles, a roll of Confederate notes, which I obtained at Richmond, while in the army. Upon seeing these the conductor, actuated by a kind of childish curiosity, wished to look at them, and was permitted to do so. The remark was pleasantly made by some one, "You might take the fare out of that." During the trial that ensued an attempt was made to distort this simple circumstance into evidence for the defence, but it resulted in a very mortifying failure.

Your item leads the reader to infer that my fare was not offered to the conductor until I got on the car the second time. This is contrary to the fact, as my fare was tendered by myself and by two other passengers before I was first ejected.

If you will be kind enough to publish this correction, giving it as much prominence as was accorded to the article which it corrects, I shall feel greatly obliged.

GEORGE W. BREEN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 18, 1865.

God and Agriculture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What a shocking paganism your "wool" correspondent ventilated when he spoke of the lambs of Abel as "more acceptable to the Deity than the coarse agricultural products of his elder brother." The offering of Cain was the offering of an inchoate murderer—of a murderer, in fact, in a theological sense—and was not accepted because "sin was at the door," and ready to break out. The Lord told him this when he said: "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? If not (accepted) sin lieth at the door." This makes it plain enough that Cain's well or ill doing was the condition of his acceptance or rejection, and not the material of his offering.

Your correspondent, therefore, has no warrant for imputing to the Divine a discrimination against the fruits of the ground. These fruits were the first prescribed for food. The Bible speaks of the Lord as being man's teacher how to plough and draw the furrow; of Himself as the bread that came down from Heaven; and of the harvest of the angels as the fruit of the field of the world.

X.

Experience has taught us the extreme danger of permitting the most remote reference to theological subjects to appear in the columns of a secular journal. Inadvertently, however, such references do creep in occasionally. The result is such letters as the above.—ED. TIMES.

About Fuel.

NO. 254 BROADWAY, Monday, Sept. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you give an article, "Substitute for Coal."

What is it about—"*Peat?*" There seems to be much excitement on that peat question up in York State. Can you enlighten your readers on that subject—its cost, how it compares with coal, &c., &c.?

Yours, &c., J. O. C.

We believe peat is to be found in abundance in various parts of Dutchess County. But we have no time to go and see.—ED. TIMES.

Reuter's Telegrams.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The error referred to by you in your edition of Monday last, as appearing in Reuter's telegrams of Aug. 26, per *Moravian*, and published in the *London Times* and other journals, to the effect that "the rumors that a new government loan will shortly be issued, have now been officially confirmed," was caused by erroneous telegraphing either on the line between New-York and Father Point, or between Londonderry and London. This I shall, after making the necessary inquiries, be enabled to prove by documentary evidence.

JAMES McLEAN,
Agent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

Mexican Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An error occurred in my communication of today, touching the population of Mexico. It should have read "nearly ten (10) millions of people," instead of "two millions." RUSSELL.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

Destructive Fire in South-street.

THE AMERICAN RICE MILLS.

Just at midnight last night Mr. THOMAS McGRATH, of No. 111 South-street, discovered smoke issuing from a window in the third story of the American Rice Mills, at No. 156 South-street. He immediately gave the alarm, and the firemen were promptly brought out; but before they reached the spot the flames had burst from the third, fourth and fifth story windows, and it was clear that the entire structure must be consumed.

At about 1 o'clock this building was in ruins, and the five-story warehouse at No. 157 South-street, which was occupied by Messrs. PENTZ BROTHERS, grocers; A. K. STEWART, WINTER & BALL, dealers in tool-handles, was on flames in the upper stories; but to what extent could not be ascertained, as the iron window-shutters were kept closed to prevent the admission of a draft.

It seemed probable, however, at the hour when the TIMES went to press, that this building, also, and perhaps the adjoining building, No. 158, occupied by Messrs. T. L. RANDLETT & SONS, dealers in tool-handles, must fall. Huge cinders flew far up South-street, and among the shrouds and spars of the shipping, but happily no vessel was fired. The loss, which is quite heavy, we cannot undertake to estimate, no person having been found on the ground who knew the value of either the stocks or the buildings which were destroyed.

Arrivals in the City.

A delegation of sixteen gentlemen, comprising a portion of the Aldermen and city officials of the City of Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday, most of whom are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which will be their headquarters during their stay. They will remain here until the first of next week, and then proceed to Boston, and from thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City and Pittsburgh, arriving home in about a fortnight. They have already visited Detroit, and Toronto, Canada. Aldermen Vance and James, of the latter place, joined the delegation, and will accompany them throughout the remainder of their journeyings. Alderman Peter Shimp, proprietor of the *Real Estate Bulletin*, at Chicago, is chairman of the committee. The object of the delegation in visiting our Eastern cities is to inspect the *modus operandi*, &c., of the public and charitable institutions, in order to recommend on their return home such measures for like purposes as their experience will instruct them.

Gov. A. G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, is at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A FOUNDRY.—Two men named JOHN FRANER and PATRICK McDONOUGH, employed in ESSLER & Co.'s foundry, foot of Dikeman-street, South Brooklyn, met with a fatal accident on Monday afternoon. They were, it appears, preparing to cast a bed-plate for a steamship, of about five hundred pounds weight. They carried the molten substance in ladles, the whole weighing some two hundred pounds. While passing along a scaffolding, the plank broke, and the men fell a distance of about five feet. The melted iron fell upon them, and they were so dreadfully injured that they died yesterday. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest on FRANER, and the inquest on the other will be held to-day. Both men leave families.

A NEGRO BURGLAR ARRESTED.—The house of HENRY D. SMITH, No. 393 Atlantic-street, was feloniously entered through one of the front windows on the night of the 14th of June last, and robbed of a large amount of gentlemen's clothing. Mr. SMITH discovered the fellow, a negro known as MOSE TUTTLE, who escaped. Being well known in the neighborhood he was described to the police, and Officer UTTER, of the District-Attorney's office, succeeded in arresting him on Sunday morning last. He was found on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Navy-street. The accused was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, where the clothes he had stolen were identified by the owner. He was committed to jail to await examination.

ASSAULT UPON POLICEMEN.—Sergt. LAWLER and and Officer SCHIEFFLEIN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct Police, proceeded to the Fifth Ward on Tuesday afternoon in pursuit of a man named GALLAGHER, who was arrested on the charge of highway robbery, and being taking to jail escaped. On reaching the City Park, in Hudson-avenue, the officers met the accused and placed him under arrest. They had only proceeded a short distance with the prisoner when half a dozen other fellows set upon them, disarmed them of their clubs, and beat them rather badly. At this juncture a wagon drove up and some of the fellows got in and drove off. They were soon out of sight. The others dispersed in different directions, leaving the officers to ruminate over the uncertainty of things.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Sept. 19.—Nos. 23, 43, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, to 60, 16½, 24, and 30.

Williamsburgh.

ARREST OF THREE SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—Between 1 and 2 A. M. yesterday, Officer PETER HUNT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, observed three suspicious-looking characters prowling about in the rear of the store of JOHN BALDWIN, No. 241 Grand-street, E. D., and concluding from their conduct that they were up to mischief, he consulted with his side-partner, Officer WALSH, and the three were taken to the station-house. They gave their names as WILLIAM BRADY, JAMES ROBERTSON and HENRY STEPHENS. When searched no burglar's tools were found upon them, but shortly afterward a deck-hand belonging to one of the Division-avenue ferry-boats, went to the station-house with a bundle of skeleton keys, which he found in the boat near where had been previously sitting three men answering the description of those arrested. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Judge DAILEY, who postponed their examination until Thursday next.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—A young colored seaman, named ROBERT JOHNSON, recently living at No. 288 South Fourth-street, E. D., was accidentally drowned on Monday night in attempting to jump on board one of the Division-avenue ferry-boats at the foot of Grand-street, E. D. The body was recovered yesterday and taken charge of by Coroner BARNETT.

LARGE HAUL BY A SNEAK THIEF.—A sneak thief entered the boarding-house at No. 99 South Eighth-street, E. D., about 8 P. M. on Monday, and succeeded in stealing silverware to the value of $400 from the landlady, and $100 worth of jewelry from a boarder, Capt. ANDERSON.

DEATH ON THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—JOHN JOHNSON, of No. 89 East Nineteenth-street, coachman, died suddenly, at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while driving on the Kingsbridge road near One Hundred and Sixty-first-street. The body was taken to the Fifty-second-street Police-station, where an inquest is to be held this morning by Coroner WILDEY.

KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the wife of Mr. HUMPHREY MURRAY, of Ninety-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was run over and instantly killed while driving ducks across the Hudson River Railroad track.

At fashionable receptions, the only perfume considered *en regle* is PHALON's "Night Blooming Cereus." Two years ago it had almost entirely superseded the Paris Extracts, and, as nothing but miserable imitations of them can now be procured, it occupies the field without a competitor.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Autumn Excursions.
CHEAPEST AND MOST INTERESTING OF THE SEASON.
RICHMOND, VIA CHESAPEAKE BAY AND JAMES RIVER.
The elegant and new steamers of the
NEW LINE,
now so popularly known, leave Baltimore from Spears' Wharf, as usual, at 6 o'clock, every evening. The steamers comprising the new line are the GEORGE LEARY, JAMES T. BRADY, CITY POINT, DICTATOR and MAGENTA.

The James River being navigated entirely in the day time an opportunity is afforded of viewing the many interesting points on its banks. The above steamers are all new, powerfully constructed, and very fast, with gentlemanly commanders and obliging clerks. Passengers must be careful at the depots to ask for tickets for the New Line, and take no other.

No effort shall be left unspared to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage already bestowed.
A. W. SHAW, Superintendent.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Weston's
METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG.
Send for a Pamphlet.
Depot No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Banning's Abdominal and Spinal shoulder brace, spinal prop, pile brace, pregnancy brace, truss and uterine balance and elevator, applied respectively, at No. 11 St. Marks-place, New-York. Send for his circular.

Curtains
and curtain materials, all kinds,
at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are Regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Lace Curtains.
Swiss Tamboured.
Swiss Application. New Styles,
Nottingham. 1865.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—THEREFORE, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.
For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives Health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

1865—Genin's Grand Fall Opening—1865.
Gentlemen's, ladies', misses', boys' and infants' hats and caps, ladies' and children's furs. Grand combination of European and American styles opened this day, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Piles! Piles! Bleeding or Itching Piles permanently cured by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. Reference given to highly respectable persons in this city, who were afflicted for years, and at times confined to their room, and this medicine has entirely cured them. Agent for New-York, No. 164 Bowery.

The Largest and Cheapest
wholesale and retail HAIR-STORE IN THE CITY.
No. 329 Canal-st. L. BASTET.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cutaway AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.
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The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
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Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

At Hunt's 430 Broadway, best French Calf Boots, ready made or to order, $12. Patent Leather Boots, best quality, $14. Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

Fine Shoes—Ladies', misses' and children's, for Southern and Western trade.
JOHN W. BURT, No. 38 Vesey-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.—All the latest and most elegant styles of wedding and visiting cards and note paper.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter; styles neat, suitable; executed in the best manner only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

HAIGHT—KNEELAND.—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, in Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. John McVickar, S. T. D., CHARLES C. HAIGHT and EUPHEMIA, daughter of the late George Kneeland, Esq.

DIED.

BLISS.—Suddenly, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 16, FRANK HARRIS, infant son of John and Fanny E. Bliss, aged 13 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 213 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. to-day.

BARROWS.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, at Bridgewater, Vt., GEORGE W. BARROWS, aged 47 years.

Funeral services Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh. Friends and relatives, and members of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M., are invited to attend.

BARKALOW.—At his residence, in Baskingridge, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 15, CHRISTOPHER BARKALOW, Esq., in the 49th year of his age.

CLARK.—At Piermont, on Monday morning, Sept. 18, JOSEPHINE CURTIS, daughter of Ella M. and L. Gaylord Clark, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services at Piermont, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Cars leave Jersey City, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, at 9:15 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Upper Piermont Station.

CAHOONE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 18, at the residence of his son-in-law, John B. M. McClure, No. 831 Pacific-st., STEPHEN H. CAHOONE, formerly of Newport, R. I., aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Washington-st., corner of Johnson, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOLEY.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, at her residence, No. 82 Lexington-av., on twelfth anniversary of her marriage, MARY J. FOLEY, wife of John Foley, gold pen manufacturer, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends will please attend the funeral and Requiem Mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., at 10½ o'clock Thursday morning.

HEALY.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 18, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE LORD, infant son of William and Annia J. Healy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Franklin-place, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

KNAPP.—On Sunday, Sept. 17, JOHN S. KNAPP, son of Charles W. and Cornelia Knapp, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Mr. Ganse, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment, where services will be held at the residence of his parents, at 2½ o'clock.

MINZERHEIMER.—On Monday, Sept. 18, HILDA, infant daughter of Morris and Matilda Minzerheimer.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 9 A. M., from their residence, No. 225 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MERLE.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 19, after a protracted illness, LOUIS P., son of G. Merle.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house No. 175 Court-st., opposite Harrison-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

NORTHALL.—On Monday, Sept. 18, HARRY EBBETS, youngest son of Dr. R. P. K. and Sarah Adelaide Northall, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

PARKER.—At Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 19, ISAAC BROWN PARKER, in the 83d year of his age.

RIDDLE.—On Monday morning, Sept. 18, suddenly, in this city, ANNA DUNCAN, wife of John Riddle.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 239 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday next, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

SWEET.—At Sharon, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 18, JULIA ANN, wife of Rev. Joshua Sweet, of Fort Ridgely, Minn., and daughter of the late Charles E. and Emily H. Berry.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from W. P. Jones, Esq., the Consul of the United States at Calcutta, of the death, on the 10th day of July last, at that place, of W. H. GARDNER, Esq., late of Walworth, N. Y. The relatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORENCE.
PECULIAR MERITS OF THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.
THEY SECURELY FASTEN THE END OF EACH SEAM.
THEY HAVE A SELF-ADJUSTING SHUTTLE-TENSION.
THEY SEW ACROSS THE HEAVIEST SEAM OR FROM ONE TO MANY THICKNESSES OF CLOTH WITHOUT CHANGE OF NEEDLE, THREAD OR TENSION.
THEY MAKE FOUR SEPARATE, DISTINCT STITCHES ON ONE AND THE SAME MACHINE, EACH STITCH BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC.
THE MOTIONS ARE ALL POSITIVE—NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER—ITS SIMPLICITY ENABLES THE MOST INEXPERIENCED TO OPERATE IT.
IT IS THE ONLY MACHINE HAVING THE REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION WHICH ENABLES THE OPERATOR TO HAVE THE WORK RUN EITHER TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris—Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

R. R. R.
SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
THE PLAGUE,
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
YELLOW FEVER,
FEVER and AGUE
cured and prevented
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
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SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
relieved in a few minutes
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Pain instantly removed; all acute, inflammatory, malarious or infectious diseases prevented and exterminated. The weak, feeble and nervous restored to strength, vigor and sound health by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle will do more good, cure more complaints, and keep the stomach more clear and healthy, than $10 spent for all other medicines or bitters in use.

On application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.
For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Sold by druggists, and at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
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Elegant styles, just received, Three, Five, Eight to Forty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT, PEARL AND STEEL BUCKLES,
Two, Three, Five to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
Pure Old Bourbon for private use. Choice lots of my own personal selection in Kentucky, embracing such popular brands as the Keller, Megibben, Miller, Boyd, &c. For sale by the barrel or single gallon.
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NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR EVERY DISEASE—With this as the leading idea, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN has published a treatise, (the result of ten or twelve years' experimental research) of forty-eight octavo pages, elegantly illustrated by colored plates, on Herbal Remedies. The instruction contained in this remarkable treatise is economical and profitable to the sick and afflicted.
If you have Consumption, send and get it.
If you have Fits, send and get it.
If you have Dyspepsia, send and get it.
If you have Rheumatism, send and get it.
If you have Monthly Irregularities, get it.
If you have Asthma, send and get it.
If you have a Torpid Liver, send and get it.
If you have General Debility, send and get it.
If you have Heart Disease, send and get it.
If you have Chronic Cough, send and get it.
If you have Constipated Bowels, send and get it.
If you have Neuralgia, send and get it.
If you have Ulcerated Throat, send and get it.
If you have Impurities of the Blood, get it.
This work, the result of great study and labor, teaches all how every one of the above diseases may be cured, by the employment of the remedial agents, which nature has provided everywhere in the shape of healing, soothing, purifying, balsamic, and invigorating plants, their flowers, seeds, leaves, barks, and roots, and which may be easily obtained by the sick.
The treatise is sent to everybody upon the receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

DR. SHERWOOD'S PATENT TRUSS, No. 545 Broadway, N. Y., has no steel spring round the body, to chafe; can be used in bed or at business without pain: if used for single, will prevent double rupture. His supporter affords immediate relief to those who feel a pressure or weakness at the lower region of the abdomen; will prevent rupture; should be used by the corpulent; by ladies after sickness; by those who lift, strain, cough, ride, run up stairs, &c. Abundant testimonials at the office. Advice free.

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This work has already been introduced into a large number of Colleges and Classical Schools, and has received the unqualified commendation of many of the most eminent classical Professors and Teachers in the country.
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A LATIN READER, INTENDED AS A COMPANION TO THE GRAMMAR.
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READY IN A FEW DAYS.
ANTONEY WAYMOUTH;
OR,
THE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS.
A SEA STORY.
BY WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON,
Author of "Dick Onslow Among the Redskins," "The Cruise of the Frolic," &c., &c.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
"These are the exciting adventures of two young men who sailed from the shores of England to seek their fortune at a time when it was thought no wrong to fight the Spaniards. After much hard fighting with the Spaniards and Portugals, in which they destroyed many vessels and secured a large amount of treasure, they were captured and confined in a Portugal Fortress, from whence they escaped to a land inhabited by savage Indians. They were rescued after a severe fight with the Indians, and finally returned to their homes with a large amount of the treasure which had been saved to them."
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FOR THE
COMPLEXION, SKIN AND TEETH.
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BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have ll all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, JR.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., are requested to present the same immediately, with vouchers, if any, to the undersigned, assignees of the said firm and of Morris Ketchum, at their office, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

MOSES TAYLOR,
EDWARD BEMENT, } Assignees.
PHILO C. CALHOUN,

Dated Sept. 6, 1865.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM NO 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Denumbersfollowing ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers: 42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 184, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 438, 530, 534, 544, 555, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 951, 953, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2190, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 496, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC H. WALKER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Duffus Oil Refining Co., will be held at the office of DAVISON, STILES & WOOLSEY, No. 229 Broadway, on the 23d of September, at 12 M., for the election of trustees and such other business as may properly be transacted by such meeting.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room [illegible] first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS
T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

HENRY B. SMITH,
(Late with United States Trust Company,)
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

REFERS TO

John A. Stewart, Esq., President United States Trust Company of New-York.
Chas. P. Leverich, Esq., President Bank of New-York, National Banking Association.
David Dows, Esq., Thos. W. Pearsall, Esq., Chas. E. Bill, Esq., Messrs. H. T. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Vermilye & Co.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

United States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

WESTERN UNION,
UNITED STATES,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION, } WANTED.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN, } FOR SALE.
ADAMS,

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 140 BROADWAY.
QUOTATIONS FOR COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
(Buying Rates.)

June.	July.	August.	October.	December.
105¼	103⅝	103¼	102¼	101¼

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

$500 REWARD

For the recovery of the following United States 6 per cent. three-year compound-interest Treasury Notes, which were lost in Jersey City or New-York:

	Date.	Letter.	No.
One $1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	B	130
One 1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	C	1,584
One 1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	D	1,120
One 1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	D	1,122
One 500	July 15, 1864	O	6,665

The above reward will be paid by returning them to JOHN H. DAVIS, Fultonville, N. Y.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Board of Directors have ordered an additional Twenty-five Per Cent. to be declared paid to the holders of record THIS DAY, of the Four Millions Scrip Stock issued Aug. 30, 1865, subject to all the terms and conditions thereof.

The Scrip Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, Sept. 19, and reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and new scrip certificate will be ready for delivery on and after that date, on the surrender of the original scrip.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

WOVEN AND HAND-MADE
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS

FALL IMPORTATION.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FRENCH LACE CURTAIN
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTA
MUSLIN DRAPERIE
WHITE GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOOD

NEW IMPORTATION.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR.

NOVELTIES IN
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED HDKFS,
LINEN, CAMBRIC AND SILK HDKFS.,
CORSETS, &C.

N. B.—A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING HOOPSKIRTS, WITHOUT DOUBT, THE BEST SKIRT EVER MANUFACTURED.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just opened a large assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
including all varities of
SABLES,
MINKS,
ERMINES,
ASTRACHANS,
SQUIRRELS,
&c., &c.,
WHICH ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Offer at retail an extensive assortment of
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
FOR
AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR.
Garments for children
MADE TO ORDER
at short notice.
Broadway and Tenth-street.

AT R. H. MACY'S. JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AT GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., several cases and bales bleached and brown shirting and sheeting muslins, Canton flannels, ticks, prints, ginghams, delaines, and domestics generally. Several cents a yard less than wholesale prices.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

NEW FELT, BEAVER AND SILK HATS.
New straw hats and bonnets in all the prevailing shapes, cheaper than any other house in the city.
JOB LOTS IN RIBBONS.
New Flowers, Velvets, Millinery Silks and Laces, at
EDWARD RIDLEY'S,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

☞ We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

M. E. TOWNSEND, NO. 953 BROADWAY, will open on THURSDAY, 21st, the latest and most elegant Paris bonnets for dolls; also, a choice selection of French dresses, cloaks, capes, mantillas, sacques, fans, gloves, furs, camel's hair shawls, corsets, gaiters, &c., &c.

MADAM RALLINGS, NO. 318 CANAL-ST., respectfully informs her patrons that her annual Fall opening will take place on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, when she will have on exhibition the latest styles of Paris bonnets, also those of her own manufacture, designed with unusual taste.

MME. BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR TO Mme. Ferrero, will open, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, a large variety of Fall and Winter PARIS MILLINERY, at No. 5 Great Jones-st., New-York. City milliners not admitted.

MRS. S. P. LOVETT, NO. 753 BROADWAY, takes pleasure to inform her patrons that she will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865, her Fall and Winter styles of French millinery.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER PARIS MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 21, at Mr. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway

---

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.

A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 53 Leonard-st., Oct. 2. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to Oct. 3, 1865.

JOHN KERR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second*. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third*. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth*. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.

JOHN K. HACKETT,
GEORGE WILKES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby given notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second*. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third*. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth*. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH N. BARNES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 88 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET,

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—JOSEPH H. COLTON against EDWIN J. HURLBURT.—To the above-named defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number sixty-five Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and six dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action.—DATED JULY 3, 1865.

EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au30—law6w*

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE STEAMER "ADELA," HER TACKLE, APPAREL AND FURNITURE.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant of attachment was issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1865, for the sum of four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, on the application of Michael Murphy, John McCurdy and Jacob S. Warden, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the ship or vessel called the steamer *Adela*, belonging to the port of New-York, and that said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the Master, owner or assignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law within thirty days from the first publication of this notice. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 76 Wall-st.

DATED the 19th day of September, 1865.

s20-law4wW.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.

Dated July 19, 1865.

jy19-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. CROMWELL & MUNROE,

Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.

jy19-law10wW

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—AT NO. 171 BROADWAY, second edition SCOTT'S REPORT OF GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES
AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 631 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra ;canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General;
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Gener and Chief of Rail and RiverTransportation.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 12, 1865.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 26th day of September inst., for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

FOR SALE.
CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER
OF MILITARY RAILROADS U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to re-roll railroad iron, are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed, "Proposals to Purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

No satisfactory bid having been received under the recent advertisement for the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mill, the time for receiving bids is extended to the 5th of October, 1865, same hour.

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NO. 20 SOUTH-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. noon FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE, in lots of ten and upward.

These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound, gross.

The cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which the bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale cash in government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders will be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral, adjoining the government hay scales on the Franklin road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the awards will be made in the same order, unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.

W. H. PARKHURST,
Captain and C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 866 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky." J. W. BARRIGER, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for the construction of the Greenpoint and Calvary Railroad. Plans and specifications will be ready on the 20th inst., and bids will be received until the 27th inst.

JARVIS WHITMAN, Engineer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RICHLY GILDED GLASS LETTERS, Numbers, Signs, Door Plates, Glass Labels, Bronzed Show Cards, &c. Merchants, please call. Salesmen wanted. Samples to agents returnable at cost. No. 107 Fulton-st. GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

COAL YARD WITH FIXTURES COMPLETE for sale at a bargain; location one of the best in the city; and now doing a good cash business. Apply at No. 572 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by KEEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE Blank-Book Manufacturers, Booksellers and Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
GOVERNMENT VESSELS
AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA.

Length, 203 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; depth of hold, 18 ft. 7 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 7 in.; one side lever engine—diameter cylinder, 72 in.; stroke, 8 ft.; 2 tubular boilers; 8 furnaces; 1 auxiliary boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CERES.

Length, 108 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 22 ft. 4 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 in.; stroke, 6 ft. 8 in.; one flue and return tubular boiler; 2 furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER GALATIA.

Length, 203 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 36 ft. 4 in.; depth of hold, 12 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; double screw engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 36 in.; 2 horizontal tubular boilers; 4 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER DONEGAL—IRON.

Length, 206 ft.; breadth, 36 ft.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 5 in.; 1 beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 11 ft.; one return flue boiler; 2 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT JACKSON.

Length, 248 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 31 ft. 1 in.; depth of hold, 11 ft. 7 in.; depth of lower between decks, 7 ft. 1 in.; depth of upper between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 80 in.; stroke, 8 ft.; four boilers, horizontal return tubes; 14 furnaces.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MEMPHIS.

Length, 227 feet; breadth, 30 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; two English vertical direct-acting engines; diameter of cylinder, 45 inches; stroke, 36 inches; two horizontal tubular boilers and six furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER SWEET BRIAR.

Length, 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6; depth of hold, 10 feet. One vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches. One flue and return tubular boiler; stroke, 30 inches; 2 furnaces.

PROPELLER CLINTON.

Length, 61 feet; breadth, 15 feet 8; depth, 8 feet. One vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches. One flue boiler; 2 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO.

Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; stroke, 4 feet; 2 oscillating engines; 2 tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT COM. HULL.

Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet; inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 9 feet; 1 boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKON.

Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 8 feet; 1 beam engine; 1 boiler.

SCHOONER GEO. MANGHAM.

Length, 107 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 5 inches.

SCREW STEAMER QUEEN.

Length, 168 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; stroke, 42 inches; 1 vertical engine; 1 boiler, with 3 furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT.

Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.

SCREW TUG HYDREANGEA.

Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One engine, one boiler, two furnaces.

SCREW TUG CATALPA.

Length, 105 feet 3 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth, 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One vertical engine, one boiler, two furnaces.

BARK ARTHUR.

Length, 133 feet; breadth, 31 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 3 inches, and depth between decks, 6 feet 10 inches.

SCHOONER KITTATINNY.

Length, 129 feet; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches.

THREE-MASTED SCHOONER J. S. CHAMBERS.

Length, 124 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; depth, 12 feet 2 inches.

SCHOONER RACER.

Length, 105 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 9 feet 6 inches.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 26, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 3,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
Salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Rosewood suites in satin and reps, carved rosewood centre and side tables, etageres, elegant marble and ormolu mantel clocks, with candelabras, richly carved walnut buffet extension-table, marble-top bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs and rockers, fine wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, damask and lace curtains, bedsteads, mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, china and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues now ready at our salesroom.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DIVISION OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., I will sell at public auction at my warehouse, No. 154 North Second-st., in the city of St. Louis, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

27,000 ARMY GREAT COATS,

(more or less,) of different kinds and materials, as follows, to wit; Gray satinet, gray felt, sealskin, petersham, light blue satinet and pilot cloth, all boxed in good order for shipping.

Terms: Cash on delivery, U. S. funds. Each successful bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the amount of his purchase at time of sale.

R. S. HART Captain and A. Q. M.

A RARE CHANCE—AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 26, on the premises, 1½ miles from Mount Kisco Station, on Harlem Railroad, a first-class farm of about 120 acres, with one of the best water-powers in the country. The water can be used twice in five rods, with a fall of 14 to 18 feet. Large dwelling-house and plenty of out-buildings. The farm is strictly first-class, and will make a splendid country seat for a gentleman. Water-power well worthy the attention of manufacturers; come and see. WM. A. SEAMAN, Executor.

BEDFORD, Sept. 10, 1865.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF POOLS, DIES, MACHINERY, &c., &c., will positively take place at the corner of 17th-st. and Avenue C on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
4,500 BALES UPLAND
and
3,500 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON,
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1865,
at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co. Samples can be seen at their office three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
U. S. COTTON SALE.
John H. Draper & Co.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 22, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton agent,
1,500 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

BEEF AND STOCK CATTLE AT AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1865.

Will be offered at public auction, at the Government Cattle-yard, in Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., about 1,500 head of beef and stock cattle.

Conditions of sale made known before the sale.
Terms cash in government funds.

G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. Also, lot No. 29 in block No. 34 and lot No. 54 in block No. 343, in the Nineteenth Ward. All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 172 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

OPERA GLASS LOST—IN A 5TH-AV. STAGE, on Tuesday evening. Please return to No. 547 Broadway, or No. 34 West 19th-st.

MILITARY CLAIMS.—ALL PERSONS HOLDing claims against the State of New-York, payable under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment, and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, and amended May 4, 1863, are hereby notified to transmit the same with the vouchers thereof, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General and Secretary of the Auditing Board, at No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866.

The appropriation made for the payment of claims audited and allowed, expires by constitutional limitation on the 25th day of April next, and claims must be filed in advance.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General,
ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General,
EDWIN A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations—the one as first-class cook; understands cooking and its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing; the other is an excellent seamstress; would be willing to see to the children. Can be seen for two days at No. 503 West 36th-st., second door west of 10th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A HOTEL, REStaurant or first-class boarding or club-house, city or country, for a professed meat and pastry cook and a thoroughly experienced waitress; excellent help and first-class references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; is fond of children; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can get the best of city reference from her last employers. Can be seen at No. 273 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can be highly recommended in the city. Call at No. 62 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by an American girl, one who is fully competent to fulfill her duties in every manner; has the highest city reference from her present employer. Call at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Call for two days, at No. 483½ 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL; a first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting; has good city references. Can be seen at No. 141 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress or sewing, and to assist in chamberwork; best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress alone; can do all sorts of plain sewing and embroidering; has three years' city reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a gentleman's family, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do fine washing; has lived with the most respectable families in the old country. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family, or would take care of children; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do the general housework of a small family; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 314 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived in best of families and has best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking, preserves and pastries. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in the highest of families; best of city reference. Call at No. 144 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-rate cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of city reference given. Call, for two days, at 424 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to cook, wash and iron; prefers a steady place to the highest wages. Call for two days at No. 126 Clinton-place, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to go as lady's nurse; would be willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 52 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or waiting. Can be seen at No. 46 Lexington-av., in the parsonage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress and to assist in chamberwork; good references can be given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 56 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; can give city reference. Can be seen at No. 360 th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; no objection to help in washing; has best of references from last employers. Call at No. 04 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of city reference given. Apply for two days at No. 100 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, public or private; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 99 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or take care of grown children. Can be seen at No. 188 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; best of reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 232 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 136 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN REturning to California, and pay her own fare, not get sea-sick, to take charge of a child to go with a family. Call at No. 187 West 20th-st. M. WARNICK.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork and make herself useful. Call at No. 241 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; the best of city reference from her last place, where she lived eight years. Call at No. 391 6th-av., over the druggist's.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WIRE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 85½ West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; good reference. None need apply but private families at 101 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A PLACE TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply, for one day, from 10 to 12, at her last place, No. 142 West 23d-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook; perfectly understands her business. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as laundress; can give the best of city reference. Inquire at No. 247 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse, and to do fine sewing. Call at No. 177 9th-av., in the store.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, WHO has had much experience in foreign travel, wishes an engagement with some family going abroad as a lady's maid, or to take charge of children. She will refer to her present employer with whom she has lived for several years. Address MARY, Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE NOVA-SCOTIA WOMAN wishes to engage her services as nurse for children or an invalid, to a family going to California in October or November, where her services will be an equivalent for her passage money; the best of references given. Address Box No. 2,595 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

AN EXCELLENT SEAMSTRESS AND operator wishes to find more customers by the day or week, either with or without her own sewing-machine; satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 483 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS OLD, BOOKkeeper and cashier in a wholesale house, wishes a chance to leave the city; is a good judge of money; is industrious and capable, and wishes to make a change from inclination, not necessity. A situation where there will be a chance for advancement, and where he can enjoy country life, is preferred. Address, with particulars, A., Box No. 1,109 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman: understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, the laying out of grounds, the care of greenhouse and grapery; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of references. Address N. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as gardener and coachman, who understands his business in both branches; the wife as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; good reference from both. Address P. W. A., Box No. 14 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant man with undoubted reference, in city or country, as coachman and groom; will be found obliging and respectful; a good place more desirable than high wages. Apply or call at Mr. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farmhands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at the Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as groom and coachman; perfectly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address J. O., No. 443 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, and drive horses; is experienced and well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 298½ 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver, and has the best of reference. Can be seen from 10 till 2 o'clock, at No. 45 3d.av.; or address COACHMAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference as to sobriety and honesty. Apply for two days at Dean's harness-store, No. 1,144 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a good and careful driver; has the best of city references. Address A, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a young man just out of situation, with the best of city reference from his last employers. Address WILLIAM EAGLE, Club Stables, No. 55 West 30th-st., cor. 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, steady, single man, as coachman and groom; willing to take care of a farm, garden, cows, &c., or any kind of work; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A young man who understands the care and management of horses; can furnish good city reference. Address P. R., harness-store, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; can furnish good reference from his last employer. Address THOMAS KELLY, care of Michael Flynn, No. 58 Whitehall-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with the best of city reference; six years from one family, and others. Address O. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; good references. Apply for two days at No. 489 6th-av., corner of 29th-st. Inquire for J. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., or address G. M. C., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, a Scotchman; understands the management of greenhouse and graperies and laying out of new grounds. Address J. M., No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man in a private family; is a first-class servant and can give the best of city references. Address H. T., No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as groom; understands the care of horses and cows, and is willing and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bar-tender or porter in a store. Salary not so much an object as permanent situation; good reference. Address O., No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, &c. Address H. S., Henderson & Flemon, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CONSIDERable business experience, a situation as clerk or salesman, in this city, or in the South; best of reference given. Address S. COX, Jr., No. 31 Moore-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Scotchman of long experience in this city; has the best of reference. Call at No. 4 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY from the army, honorably discharged, a situation as assistant book-keeper; reference given. Address, for two days, JOHN E. RIORDAN, 388 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; has the best of city reference. Apply to E. D., No. 135 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family; good references. Address G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; has good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; good reference from former employers. Address R. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—A young man, of several years' experience, desires a position where energy, ability and integrity are required; A 1 references. Address N. H. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SMART, INTELLIGENT, ACtive, American boys, from 15 to 18 years of age, to run errands, collect, file papers and attend to general office duties. Must have a good English education, write a good hand, and not be afraid of work, and live with their parents close to the place of business. Those possessing these requirements, and having good testimonials, may apply between 5 and 6 P. M., and only then, at No. 414 Water-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant woman, who can give good references as to character and capability, can hear of a good place and home at White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, by applying to C. W. WHITNEY, at No. 142 Greenwich-st., corner Liberty, on Wednesday, 20th inst., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO DO THE GENeral work of a small place in the country, about 20 miles from New-York; he must be a good vegetable gardener, able to take care of horses and cows, sober, honest, willing and industrious; good reference required. Apply at No. 138 Front-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, AND TO ASsist in books; must write a good hand, quick at figures, competent and of undoubted reputation. None other need apply, in handwriting and with reference, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two competent and obliging girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and nurse; good reference required. Inquire at No. 130 West 45th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH GIRLS; ONE AS cook and laundress, the other as waiter and housemaid; good references required. Apply, personally, at No. 72 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 A. M., on Thursday next.

WANTED—A TAILORESS FOR A FEW DAYS to make boys' clothes; one who can cut and fit. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good city references required. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., this day.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO TO ASSIST in the washing and ironing. Apply with good references on Wednesday morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 35 London Terrace, West 23d-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A WET-NURSE for an infant a few days old. Apply at No. 82 West 11th-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY of 16 years, to make himself useful in a store. Apply, with reference, to M. N., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GROOM; ONE WHO THOROUGHly understands his business; good written references required. Apply at No. 209 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY COOK; ALSO, A nurse and seamstress; both must have good city reference. Apply from 9 to 12 at No. 169 Madison-av.

WANTED—A STEADY PROTESTANT MAN TO take charge of an old gentleman. Apply at No. 82 5th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 181 East 41st-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 14 to 16 years of age. Apply to F. G. WHEELER, No. 47 Liberty-st.

WANTED—LADIES' DRESS CAP MAKERS; steady employment, good pay. Apply at RICHMOND'S, No. 783 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—BY A first-class life insurance company. One who has had experience as such, or has been a life insurance solicitor, may address LIFE INSURANCE, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.
FALL TROTTING PURSES,
in harness and to wagons,
$1,000 EACH.

The two great purses given by the proprietor will be trotted for as follows:

THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865,
at 2 o'clock, purse of $1,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness.
H. Woodruff names ch. m. LADY EMMA.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEORGE WILKES.
Owner names br. g. DEXTER.
D. Pfifer names g. m. BLONDE.
J. Lovett names bl. g. GEN. BUTLER.
THURSDAY, Sept. 28, 1865,
at 2 o'clock, purse of $1,000, mile heats, three in five, to wagons.
THE SAME HORSES ARE ENTERED.

The above five horses are the most noted favorites of the trotting turf, and two splendid exhibitions of speed, bottom and skill in driving may certainly be looked for.

Boats leave 34th-st. ferry every fifteen minutes for Hunter's Point, and James-slip ferry every half hour throughout the forenoon. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M., 1:30 and 2:30 P. M., for the course.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the *German Cotillon* and the *Quadrille Français*, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe.

Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théatre Impériale de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon and fashionable quadrilles.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA are requested to go on board on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th instant. Those failing to do so must be at the company's wharf, Jersey City, before 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE........3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........(Nearly ready)........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)........Great power.
PEREIRE........(Building)........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS........(Building)........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON.FRIDAY........Oct. 13
EUROPE........A. DUCHESNE........FRIDAY........Nov. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN........SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA........SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN........SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA........SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY........Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY........Sept. 23
KANGAROO........WEDNESDAY........Sept. 27
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY........Sept. 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin........$90 | Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London........95 | Steerage to London........35
First Cabin to Paris........105 | Steerage to Paris........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND THE IRISH PORTS.
UNITED KINGDOM........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
HIBERNIA........SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. EDWIN BILLINGE, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDESDAY, Sept. 27. For passage at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, October 7th, SATURDAY, November 5th.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Oct. 5.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship,
commencing with the fine steamship
COSTA RICA,
(2,500 tons,)
to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River.
All letters have to pass through the Post-office.
An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 2........NEW-YORK........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)
Oct. 16........OCEAN QUEEN........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,
at the above low rates. For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. EATON;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
Steamship ARIADNE leaves WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:
IDAHO........Captain HOLMES.
AMERICA........Captain LINDT.
CONSTITUTION........Captain GREENMAN.
NEVADA........Captain CARPENTER.
The IDAHO
will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Agents in Savannah,
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship CHASE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN'L SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
The elegant and fast steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship UNITED STATES, G. SHARP, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, and the NORTH STAR, A. J. JONES, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
WEEKLY LINE.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ATLANTA, Capt. WILLIAMS, will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. The accommodations on this splendid ship are unsurpassed. Passage, with choice state-room, $50.
Freight at the lowest rates.
Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new, elegant and favorite steamship
MONEKA,
C. P. MARSHMAN, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The new and very fast steamship
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander.
will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 23d Sept., at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 23d Sept.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting.
County and State rights for sale.
Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Riker & Co., No. 78 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 72 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st.
J. WALES, Treasurer.

SAFETY LAMP.

No smoke, no chimney. Portable, not dangerous. Free from smell and has all the advantages of gas without the expense. A great LIGHT, all for a penny for six hours. For sale, wholesale and retail. Send for full description. Lig-ro-ine Fluid and Lamp Company, No. 12 Gold-st.

CRUTCHES.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons, medical men, and everybody else, to be the very best ever invented. They are easy and convenient, they prevent paralysis of the nerves, and are in all respects unrivaled. Price moderate. Send for circular of particulars. GEORGE W. LOVEJOY, M. D., No. 476½ Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

A RELIABLE, RESPONSIBLE, ELDERLY gentleman, of almost a lifetime business experience, going to Europe soon and returning next Spring, wishes to execute some orders for first-class American houses or private persons. Address immediately, B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

USE RUDEN'S BEAUTIFIER FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Never fails to remove freckles, pimples. For sale by all druggists. WILLIAM C. PIERSON, sole agent.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE FOR SALE.—Address R. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
Original letters from Gov. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and other distinguished personages prove the identity of this historical relic.
THREE of the TALLEST GIANTS in the world,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING, and
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
A CHEROKEE INDIAN, born without arms.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾,
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
ANOTHER NEW SPECTRAL DRAMA.
SADAK AND KALASRADE;
OR, THE WATERS OF OBLIVION.
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW.
BULL-FROG DANCE........MASTER TIMOTHY
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this establishment will
OPEN
for the Fall and Winter season on
THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
During the recess the theatre has been
NEWLY GILDED, PAINTED AND RENOVATED
THROUGHOUT, and
MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS
have been adopted in the stage department.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA,
By TOM TAYLOR, Esq.
(Author of "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Our American Cousin," &c., entitled,
THE SERF.
The play will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, Incidental Music, and a cast of great strength and completeness.
IVAN (an artist)........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
KHOV (an old serf)........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
MISTIGRIS (an artist)........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
STEINHARDT (an intendant)....Mr. GEO. HOLLAND
COUNT FEDIR KARALOFF........Mr. NORTON
PRINCE VLADIMIR KAVALENSKI,
Mr. WILLIAMS
JATCHKO........Mr. GEO. BROWNE
OSSIP........Mr. POPE
PAULI........Mr. WARD
THE COUNTESS DE VHAULOON,
Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
ACOUTINA........Miss IONE BURKE
THE PRINCESS BARIATINSKI,
Miss MARY BARRETT
Female Serfs, Villagers, &c.
ACT I.
Atelier of Ivan in Paris.
ACT II.
Village of Stofka, with picturesque mountain prospect.
ACT III.
Campanile (in the Pompeian style) attached to the Chateau of Sitofka.
CAUTION.
In consequence of the many complaints that were made at the box-office last season, Mr. Wallack respectfully informs the public that
THE SPECULATORS IN TICKETS
who infest the sidewalks in front of the theatre have no authority from the management for their extortionate demands. Their plan is to send various parties in the morning and purchase the best seats they can get, and sell them in the evening at a great advance upon the regular prices.
BY EARLY APPLICATION AT THE BOX-OFFICE FOR SEATS,
it is in the power of all theatre-goers to protect themselves from this nuisance.

BATEMAN CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.
MLLE. PAREPA.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Sept. 20,
Last nights of the greatest musical triumph of the age.
NEW PROGRAMME,
embracing several gems not hitherto given.
The enthusiastic indorsement of Mlle. PAREPA by the entire press and public, is something unparalleled since the advent of Jenny Lind.
HERR CARL ROSA, the charming violinist,
MR. ED. DANNREUTHER, the brilliant pianist,
AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1. Reserved chairs, 50 cents extra.
For reserved seats, apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st; Schubert's music-store, No. 820 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, for that city.
Doors open at 7¼; commencing at 8 o'clock.
BROOKLYN—LAST CONCERT, THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 21.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Sept. 25.
The regular opera nights of the first week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 30, GRAND MATINEE.
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept 25, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
will be produced Gounod's brilliant and popular opera
FAUST.
Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz.: The box office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 548 Broadway; and Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE.
HERRMANN. PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
Mr. Herrmann has the honor to announce that he will give his FAREWELL
MATINEE
OF NECROMATIC EASTERN DELUSIONS
On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 1 o'clock.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission to all parts of the house 75 cents. No reserved seats. Children half price.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music and the principal hotels and music stores.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
GRAND PRESENTATION WEEK.
Admission—Parquet, 50c.; Dress Circle 35c.; Gallery, 25c.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
the world-renowned magician and ventriloquist, with all his learned Canary Birds.
At the conclusion of the performance each evening, the Signor will present to the audience
Two eighteen carat gold watches, two silver urns,
Two silver tea and coffee sets,
Two silver ice pitchers, two silver butter coolers,
and many other rich and valuable articles.
Grand Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:05. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAUGERTIES,
Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.
Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.
Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and all landings on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroads. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼. Begins 7¾.
VAST CROWDS
to witness the matchless and unapproachable
RAVELS
AND COMPANY,
who are engaged for a limited period only.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
third appearance in three years.
ANTOINE RAVEL,
third appearance in six years.
YOUNG AMERICA,
third appearance in three years.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1865,
will be presented
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS,
MAKING A VERY POWERFUL BILL.
GABRIEL RAVEL, in his celebrated character of SIMON, (first time for several seasons,)
in the very amusing Pantomime of
SIMON'S MISHAPS.
First night of the
VENETIAN CARNIVAL,
introducing the wonderful performances of
YOUNG AMERICA,
PUNCH'S FROLIC ON STILTS, &c.
Miles. Vaudris, Marzetti, Desiree; Mons. Mathieu, Garcia, Schmidt, Axtel, Lehman, &c., &c.,
and the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY, (six in number.)
The Child Wonder
YOUNG AMERICA,
will repeat his new and beautiful performance on
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
which, for daring, grace and completeness,
HAS NEVER BEEN EXCELLED.
Leader of the augmented orchestra...Mons. Romainville
Third appearance of
MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL,
and the dramatic company, in a
FAVORITE INTERLUDE.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) A CHOICE PROGRAMME, including the successful NEW GRAND BALLET, in which Signora PEPITA and Mons. VAN HAMME, &c., &c., will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT
first of a series of RAVEL MATINEES, commencing at 2 P. M.
In preparation—BIANCO.
Price of admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
REIGN OF MERRIMENT.
JOYOUS COMEDY.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER! HEARTY APPLAUSE!
The celebrated comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
Every evening.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20,
the great comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and the drama of
TOODLES.
MR. CLARKE AS DE BOOTS AND TOODLES.
A NEW DRAMA.
SPECIAL.—THURSDAY,
written by Oxenford, for the late Mr. Robson, but never acted, entitled
UNCLE ZACHARY,
replete with interest and comic effects.
UNCLE ZACHARY........MR. J. S. CLARKE
To which will be added Buckstone's masterpiece, the laughable comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
DOVE........MR. J. S. CLARKE
Constituting an immense
DOUBLE BILL.
Friday—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and TOODLES.
Saturday—UNCLE ZACHARY and MARRIED LIFE.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
CORNER BROOME-ST.
Manager........GEORGE WOOD
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
most positively of
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20........WIFE'S SECRET
THURSDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
HENRY VIII. and JEALOUS WIFE.
FRIDAY........GRAND GALA NIGHT
FAREWELL. A Great Bill.
NOTICE.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
To avoid imposition on the part of speculators in tickets without the doors of the theatre, patrons should secure their seats at the Box-office between 8 and 4 o'clock, without advance in pric, as follows:
Orchestra chairs, $1 50; reserved seats, $1.
The great MME. CELESTE
will appear on MONDAY, Sept. 25, as the
WOMAN IN RED.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23,
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTIST OF THE WORLD,
Will appear in his masterly impersonation of
RICHELIEU,
A role in which he has no equal. The performances of this unrivaled tragedian have drawn forth unqualified praise from the most exacting critics, and electrified the public wherever he has appeared.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN—PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Has the honor to announce that his second week of
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS,
will commence on
MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1865,
when an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
will be performed, which will be repeated every evening during the week.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be in attendance.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private boxes from $6 to $12.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Pond's, No. 542 Broadway, and Root and Anthony's.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23,
HERRMANN'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR........MAX MARETZEK.
THE OPERA
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
SUBSCRIPTION.
The former subscribers for private boxes and secured seats, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that subscriptions will be received for the first season of TWENTY NIGHTS, each subscriber to have the privilege of choosing his location for any ensuing series of nights, on making application at a stated time.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
The office for subscriptions will be open at the Academy of Music on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The several offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open at the usual places on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
Further particulars will be published in due time.

FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK,
Eighth-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
Proprietor........PAUL FALK
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Grand Concert.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Grand Concert.
THE THIRTY-SECOND FREE
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
will take place under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS,
THIS WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 3½ o'clock.
An attractive and varied programme will be given.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
now held at the
ARMORY ON 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., N. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF INVENTIONS,
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
MANUFACTURES,
PAINTINGS, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOAT RACE.—A TWO-PAIR SCULL RACE will take place at the Elysian Fields THIS DAY, between 2 and 4 o'clock, for $250 a side, play or pay.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, also nurse, in a good respectable family, including grate fire, rooms nicely furnished, between Bond and 18th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., from the 1st of October to the 1st, of May next, for which I will pay $35 per week, and good references; would not object to a house ready furnished at a reasonable price. Address J. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office for one week.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS ON PARLOR and second floor, neatly furnished; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH HIS WIFE and two grown boys, wants two well furnished rooms for the Winter in a first-class boarding-house, or with a private family; locality above 14th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.; good table required. Apply to Box No. 1,841 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER wishing to pass the Winter in New-York, desire to find a private family in the upper part of the city (5th-av. preferred) who will be willing to furnish them with cheerful rooms, with cannel coal fires and a good table; $500 per month will be paid for satisfactory apartments and table. Answers addressed to Mr. N. Wilson, janitor of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., will be confidentially regarded.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family for adults or children, for the Winter, in Westchester County, near West Farms, on the Boston Road. Rooms large and gas through the house. Or would be willing to let part of the house furnished. Address B. T., Morrisania Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE and two boys, between the ages of 10 and 12 years, board and rooms, by the middle of November, in a good location, between 14th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; a small, refined family, where there are no other boarders, preferred. Address J. T., Box No. 174 Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A WELL-FURnished parlor and bed-room, with closets, board, fire and gas, on second floor, front, in a first-class house, between 5th and 6th avs., and 18th and 30th sts. Call or address PERMANENT, No. 34 West 18th-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no small children and no other boarders, for a gentleman and his daughter aged 6 years. First-class accommodations required; situation between 20th and 40th sts., 5th and Madison avs. Address A. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A SELECT PARTY OF FROM TWO TO six persons, with attendance, can have richly furnished bedrooms and parlor, with first-class board for Fall and Winter, in a strictly private family; finest location in 5th-av.; highest references. Apply in drug-store, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

ROOM WANTED—IN VICINITY OF OR BElow Leroy-st., near Hudson, by a single gentleman; would prefer a small room with a closet in it, either with or without board; reference exchanged. Address W. H. G., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT UNFURNISHED PARLOR floor and a private table can be had by a gentleman and wife willing to live exclusively and to pay liberally. Address KING, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Tax Levy—The Census Question Again—Nothing Done.

This board met at noon yesterday, the President, Mr. Tweed, in the chair.

The following communication was received from the legal adviser of the board:

Law Department, New-York.

J. B. Young, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Supervisors:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 16th, requesting my opinion as to whether it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to insert in the Tax Levy of the present year an amount providing for the payment of the enumerators who have taken the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of this county for the year 1865.

The second section of chapter 34 of the Laws of 1865 enacts that the compensation of the above-mentioned enumerators shall be three dollars for each day that they are necessarily employed, that their accounts shall be audited by the Supervisors of the county, and shall be assessed, collected and paid as a part of the contingent expenses of the county, but that no such an account shall be allowed, unless the Secretary of State shall have notified the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the receipt and acceptance of the returns for which the compensation is claimed.

It will be seen that this enactment is peremptory, and leaves nothing to the discretion of the Board of Supervisors, except the auditing of the claims of the enumerators for compensation. This auditing having taken place, if the Secretary of State has notified you as clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that he has received and accepted the returns of the enumerators, it is my opinion that under the provisions of the above-mentioned chapter 34, laws of 1865, it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to insert the amount thus audited or estimated in the tax levy—otherwise not.

The other inquiry in your communication above-mentioned is as to amount of compensation to which the two Police Justices designated by chapter 563 of laws of 1865, to hold the Court of Special Sessions in this city, are entitled. This chapter confers upon these Police Justices powers not heretofore possessed by them, and imposes new duties; it then enacts that for the performance of the services therein mentioned, the said Police Justices shall receive as compensation the same salary, as was, at the time of the enactment of the law, paid to the City Judge of this city, to be paid in the same manner.

I have no doubt that, under this enactment, these two Police Justices are entitled to the same compensation for their services as Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, in addition to their salaries as Police Justices. As the salary of the City Judge is included in the Annual Tax Levy, under the head of "Salaries—City Courts," and as the compensation of these Judges of the Court of Special Sessions is to be paid "*in the same manner*" as that of the City Judge, the amount of it must be inserted in the Tax Levy to be presented to the Legislature of the ensuing year, and can in no other way be raised or paid. Yours truly, JOHN E. DEVELIN,

Legal Adviser, &c.

The communication was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Mr. Shook moved to insert the sum of $50,000 in the Tax Levy for the payment of census enumerators.

Mr. Ely said he believed the law allowed a discretionary power to the Secretary of State in regard to the taking of a new census, as the law said that the enumerators should be paid only after the returns had been received and *accepted*.

Mr. Purdy said, however wrong the enumeration might be, he felt it his duty to vote for the appropriation, as the law directed him to do.

Mr. Tweed said he would not vote for paying any bills of the enumerators unless the bills were first examined and verified by a committee of the board. He saw no other course to pursue but that.

On the question being put, six voted in the affirmative and two in the negative, and the President declared Mr. Shook's motion to be lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Supervisor Purdy said the salary of the City Chamberlain—$20,000—had been unintentionally omitted from the levy, and he moved to insert it.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Shook moved to reconsider the vote, but the motion was lost.

The board then adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Ledwith.

ONE OF THE DEVICES OF THE MACKERELVILLE BANDITTI

was exposed yesterday, by William H. McGee, an intelligent youth of 18, who has been employed as messenger in the General Transportation Company's office, at No. 267 Broadway, and whom Officers Mulligan and Griffin, of the Erie Railway Police, apprehended on Monday, for complicity in the robbery of the Transportation Company's safe on the morning of the 13th inst. On the morning of the burglary, Mr. James C. Oatman, of No. 255 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, who has charge of the Transportation Company's safe, and who is the complainant in this case, found the safe locked as usual; but on opening the door, he ascertained that $714 55, in Treasury and bank notes and fractional currency, and ten Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad five hundred dollar seven per cent. coupon bonds, had been abstracted. Further examination of the office showed that his wardrobe and Mr. William H. Darling's desk had been forced, but that the burglars had taken nothing therefrom. Appearances indicating that some person who was familiar with the office must have been cognizant of the robbery, or privy thereto, the company's officers instructed Chief Hugh Masterson, of the Erie Railway Police, to set watch on the employes in the office; and the result was that on Saturday last Officers Mulligan and Griffin apprehended young McGee in the act of depositing a $50 bank note in the Sixpenny Savings Bank. The prisoner, on being taken to the Transportation Company's office, confessed that he had recently been drawn into association with a gang of Mackerelville thieves who cultivate the acquaintance of youths that are employed in wholesale houses and bankers' and other offices down-town, and that one of the gang, Richard Thompson by name, had induced him to aid in robbing the Transportation Company's safe. Young McGee took Thompson to the office, under pretence of informing him concerning the mode of transacting express business; and while Thompson was in the office McGee engaged the attention of other employes while Thompson took a wax impression of the safe-key, from which he made a duplicate key. Thus provided, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th instant, the burglar entered the office, young McGee opening the outer doors and leading the way. Having heard the boy's story, and learned that Thompson might be found in or near Donohue's liquor-store, in Third-avenue, Officers Mulligan and Griffin went thither and found him; but when they attempted to take him into custody, he drew a poniard and called upon several of his gang who were lounging in the bar-room to assist him. The officers, however, intimidated the gang by drawing their pistols, and Thompson was captured and taken to the Tombs, where he was recognized as a professional thief. On his examination Thompson described himself as a native of New-York, 22 years of age, house-painter, dwelling somewhere in Seventeenth-street, precisely where he did not know or choose to disclose. Justice Ledwith, declining to accept bail, committed the prisoner for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and young McGee, having turned evidence for the State, was sent to the House of Detention. During the day Justice Ledwith listened to five

COMPLAINTS FOR GRAND LARCENY,

as follows: John Hennessy, a discharged soldier, who fell asleep after having dined in a saloon at the intersection of Cherry and Catharine streets, complained that while he was enjoying his post-prandial nap, Rose O. Martin, of No. 26 Catharine-street, housekeeper, stole his wallet, containing $100. The accused was taken into custody by Policeman Charles Snyder, and bailed in $500 by Mr. Edward Kearney, of No. 80 East Fourth-street.... Hugh Lewis, of No. 160 East Twenty-fifth-street, was amazed on learning that Sophia Clancy had stolen $42 from his pantaloons pockets while he was in a den in Park-street. The accused was apprehended by Policeman Michael McGuire, and committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer in the Court of General Sessions.... Helen McDonald, of No. 161 Hudson-street, was complainant against Hannah Day, a laundress whom Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Ward, had arrested for an alleged theft. The complaint alleged that the prisoner had stolen shirts, collars, waistcoats, skirts, &c., of the value of $55. The defence is that the accused took the clothing to wash. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.... Mary Murphy, of No. 157 Washington-street, made oath that Gustav Roneberg, a young Prussian machinist, had taken from her house a trunk containing gentlemen's garments of the value of $75. Part of the clothing was found by Policeman John Kelly, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on the person of the accused. Committed.... Charles Himmerman, of No. 179 Canal-street, made affidavit against William Wohlbrecht, a young German waiter, of No. 40 Renwick-street, alleging that he had stolen a trunk containing $73 worth of wearing apparel. In default of $500 bail Wohlbrecht was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

"REMEMBER ANDERSONVILLE!"

shouted George H. Williamson and George Merriwether, on Monday evening, while under lock and key in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police-station, whither they had been taken by Policeman Hawkins, of the Twentieth Precinct. At court, yesterday morning, Samuel Mando, head-waiter of the steamer *Chauncey Vibbard*, entered complaint against Merriwether, for felonious assault, in stabbing him in the breast with a sword-cane, and on this complaint, in default of $1,000 bail, the accused was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions. It appears that on the trip down from Albany, on Monday afternoon, Williamson and Merriwether, who are Kentuckians who have not rid themselves of secession sentiment, drank to excess, and in their bacchanalian revelry gave offence to their fellow-passengers, by avowing themselves rebels, singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and cheering for the "eminent Christian gentleman and General, Robert E. Lee." Nobody, however, kicked the "Kentucky gentlemen," and having been unable to create a riot, and thus enable their confederates to pick the passengers' pockets, one of the dunces engaged in a quarrel with Mando, the chief colored waiter, and stabbed him, as above, in the breast. Williamson, who is not accused of assault, was committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. It is Justice Dodge's desire that these fine sprigs of the Southern chivalry shall have a taste of Northern prisons, and have as companion

MR. OWEN GEOGHEGAN,

provided the police can capture that pink of Eighth Ward propriety. Geoghegan, who is known, in Yorkville, the Eighteenth Ward, and several other sections of the city, whence he has been expelled, as a politician and pugilist, has opened a den in Watts-street, and fully prepared himself for the pending political canvass. The present charge against him is preferred by Mr. Moses de Leeuw, of No. 121 Seventh-avenue, tobacconist, and the allegation is false pretence, under which he purchased $150 worth of cigars, for which he has since declined to pay. Mr. Charles Engel, also a tobacconist, makes a like complaint, alleging that on the 14th instant Geoghegan and one William H. Pinder, his barkeeper, purchased $120 worth of cigars and refused to pay therefor. Officer O'Byrne, of the court, apprehended Pinder, and he was required to find bail in $500, to answer at the Court of General Sessions. Geoghegan is at large.

The Great Fire on the East Side.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The estimates of losses by the disastrous conflagration in Mr. Lawrence's warehouses are far higher than those which were published in yesterday morning's Times, and it is now thought that the aggregate will exceed $4,000,000. The insurances alone are estimated at $2,200,000, and are distributed among nearly all the insurance offices in the city. The goods on storage belonged to nearly one hundred firms, and consisted of many kinds of merchandise, including cotton, wool, hemp, furs, hides and grain; but there was no saltpetre on storage, as the reporters were incorrectly informed on Monday night. A report was circulated during the earlier stages of the conflagration that a large quantity of combustibles and explosives were on storage in the warehouses, and hearing this, many firemen withdrew; but they subsequently resumed work on being assured that the report was erroneous. One of the buildings was one hundred and fifty feet by two hundred and fifty, and three stories high. The second building was one hundred and fifty feet by two hundred and fifty, and five stories high. These two warehouses were separated by a space of five feet. At the time of the fire the windows of the bonded stores were open, and the flames almost instantly communicated from the free to the bonded stores. Many of the owners had open accounts at these warehouses, and it is not known precisely how much merchandise they had therein at the time of the fire. It will require the labor of two or three accountants a day or two to perfect a list of the owners, losses and insurances. Meantime we publish the following list of insurances as far as they have been ascertained:

Republic	$35,000	Mercantile	$17,000
N. Y. F. & Marine	20,000	Yonkers	5,000
Home	107,000	Broadway	9,000
International	100,000	Empire City	16,000
Clinton	40,000	White's Agency	22,000
Grocers'	10,000	Niagara	40,000
National	7,000	Northwestern	10,000
Harmony	15,000	Continental	30,000
Gallatin	10,000	Manhattan	30,000
Hanover	25,000	Jefferson	10,000
Relief	7,000	Mechanics' and Traders'	15,000
Metropolitan	40,000	Brevoort	10,000
Lamar	20,000	Astor	10,000
Importers' and Traders'	30,000	Hope	10,000
Montauk	12,000		
Equitable	10,000	Total	$730,000

Among the losers are the following-named: Mr. H. W. Hubbell loses 11,000 bags of Manila sugar; Mr. Henry Ayer, 1,400 bales of hemp; Mr. L. Waterbury, 1,300 bales; Mr. J. Atkins, 200 bales; Messrs. Tucker & Carter, 300 bales; Messrs. E. Wheeler & Bro., 80 bales; Messrs. Henry Lawrence & Son, 48 bales.

Of the 1,100 bales of jute, Messrs Napier & Wellsford lose 400 bales; Messrs. Turber, Carter & Co., 350 bales of jute; Messrs. W. Wall & Son lose 191 Sisal hemp; Messrs. Dulith & Co. own the 500 bales of rags that were in the place. There were 2,500 bales of gunny cloths in the store, 300 of which were owned by Messrs. Tobias, Hendricks & Co.; 100 by Mr. William B. Cooper; 200 by Messrs. Harbecks & Co., and the balance by Boston firms.

Three hundred tons of junk, valued at $45,000, were owned by Messrs. W. Ropes & Co.

Three hundred bales of East India cotton, valued at $30,000 in gold, were owned by Messrs. Napier & Wellsford, and a large amount of indigo and shellac by Messrs. Phipps & Co.

It has been ascertained that only 600 bales of cotton were in the warehouses, instead of 9,000 bales, as was reported yesterday.

Naval—The Race at the Dock.

The *Algonquin* and *Winooski* are ready in the engine department for trial, but the wheels were not quite prepared yesterday to begin work. They have been altered so that the dip of the wheels will be about twenty-four inches, the paddle-floats being seven inches on the face. The *Winooski* has one iron float on each wheel, while the *Algonquin* has two on one and three on the other. These are put on to aid the engines over the "centre." Since the workmen began to overhaul the *Algonquin* they have built a bulkhead abaft and closing in the fire-room, and from the blower now runs a flume through which is driven a strong current of air which passes under the furnaces, acting as a direct blower to the fires. It was the intention when our reporter left the dock yesterday afternoon for the *Winooski* to fire up during the night and run the engine for the purpose of testing some point unknown to him. Mr. Dickerson does not state when he will be ready. Report says that he has again protested.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The engineer's trial of the new side-wheel revenue cutter *Wm. Pitt Fessenden* took place on the lake opposite Cleveland on Thursday afternoon, and resulted most favorably. This vessel, with the *John Sherman*, was commenced in February of this year, and both are now nearly ready for service. Both were built by Peck & Kirby, of Cleveland, while the engines were built at the North River Iron Works, in this city, by Fletcher, Harrison & Co. On the trial trip the *Fessenden* made 32 revolutions of the wheels per minute, outrunning anything she was matched against. She is a schooner rigged with no bowsprit, and will carry one 32-pounder rifle and two 12-pounder rifles. With all her stores and 35 tons of coal on board, she will draw about 6 feet of water. The performances on Thursday elicited much satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new side-wheel propeller revenue cutter, to be called the *Commodore Perry*, is being completed at Buffalo. It is expected she will be ready for service before Winter sets in.

The *Cuyahoga*, which was to have sailed for the Carribean Sea, is still in port awaiting orders.

Excursion of the Inmates of the Juvenile Asylum.

On the afternoon of Saturday last, a party of about forty girls from the New-York Juvenile Asylum, at High Bridge, accompanied by the Superintendent and several lady teachers, made an excursion on the Harlem River. The day was delightful; the children full of anticipation, with eyes sparkling with delight at the beauties and wonders of the way, their sweet voices now and then breaking into song, and many a hearty good wish they won from their fellow-passengers. On nearing the dock at Peck-slip, a benevolent stranger, whose name we did not learn, perhaps remembering the longing of his own childhood, perhaps recalling the winsome pleading of little voices at home, presented $2 to a little fatherless girl, with a request that she would buy fruit for the company.

On returning, Harbor-Master Watson, of Harlem, sent on board a basket of fine peaches, which were accepted with that enthusiasm which only childhood knows; and as the party wound their homeward way, enjoying with a zest their newly-gotten delicacies, and alive to all the changes of song or story, or charms of nature, they agreed that Providence had rarely granted a happier day. But still another pleasure awaited them.

Young, nimble feet, made quick work of the rugged ascent from the river to High Bridge, whence far-reaching views on either hand gladden older eyes than theirs. Marching to their own music, and making the air vocal with "Glory Hallelujah," they were surprised to hear their chorus caught up by a band of wandering harpers, who presently appeared. A serenade followed, enlivened by the children suddenly joining in the chorus of a pretty, popular ballad, each then going his own way, mutually pleased with this little episode.

A short walk, many an earnest "Good night," and hearty "Thank you," and the day was done.

Would that more of the youth of our city might enjoy an innocent pleasure under as favorable conditions, and with as good a prospect of happiness and usefulness.

The National Game.

MUTUAL VS. ACTIVE, FOR A SILVER BALL.

The managers of the Ulster County Fair, now being held at Kingston, N. Y., having offered a silver ball as a prize to be contended for by base ball clubs, the Mutual and Active Clubs of this city will contend for the trophy to-morrow afternoon, on the fair grounds. A first-class game may be expected, as both clubs will take their best men with them. The Actives will introduce Hatfield for the first time, while the Mutuals will probably play Harris in place of Thorn. The players and their friends will take the 7:30 train on the Hudson River road to-morrow morning.

ACTIVE VS. UNION.

The home-and-home game between these clubs will positively take place on Saturday, Sept. 23, on the St. George's Cricket Grounds, for the benefit of H. Wright. Game called at 3 P. M.

ACTIVE VS. MYSTIC.

The second nines of Active vs. Mystic will play at Hoboken this afternoon at 3 P. M.

Counterfeit One Dollar Greenbacks.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. Tobias E. Echart.—The defendant in this case was brought before the commissioner charged with having in his possession, with intent to pass the same, $500 in counterfeit Treasury notes. The accused was arrested by a detective of the Treasury Department on a vessel at the foot of Barclay-street, and on being searched the above amount was found, all in counterfeit $1 notes. The examination did not show that there was any intent to pass the bills. The prisoner was held for further examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Soldiers Drugged and Robbed.—The outlines of a system of atrocious robberies that have recently been perpetrated upon our returning soldiers, are given by Col. Gurnsey, of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, as follows: Steamboats are chartered to make excursions in the harbor; soldiers who have just been paid off are induced to take passage to the city; when on board they are carried about the harbor and amused, while drugged or stupefying liquors are sold to them, and ruffians sell them spurious jewelry or other worthless articles, and by false representations and sometimes by threats, succeed in robbing them of a large part of their wages. The soldiers are in many cases paid on Hart's Island, from one hundred to four or five hundred dollars each on final settlement, and the gains of the persons who swindle them are proportionally large. There were some very singular occurrences on board the steamboat *Massasoit* on Monday of last week. Three hundred soldiers of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, who embarked at Hart's Island, were not landed, as they desired, but were conveyed to various places in the harbor, were sickened with vile drinks, and thieves operated freely among them. Finally, the commander of the soldiers, Col. Gurnsey, found it necessary to put the Captain of the boat, McLean, under arrest; and, in consequence of this fact, the soldiers were not robbed to the extent, the officers believe, they would otherwise have been. Col. Browne, the United States Paymaster, who had paid the colored soldiers $400 each, was on the boat. He had $40,000 government funds in his possession; and information was given to him that some of the ruffians on board were making plans to seize the money. For two hours and a half he held his loaded pistol in his hand, and he was not molested. It was by his advice that Capt. McLean was compelled to place the colored soldiers on shore at Peck-slip. Col. Gurnsey and one of his officers have since been arrected for constructive assault and battery upon the Captain of the boat, and the suit will soon come before the courts. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz is the bondsman of the officers, and Col. George Bliss their counsel. The case will come up on Friday morning, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs.

Disturbance at a Temperance Meeting.—On Sunday evening there was a serious disturbance among the temperance men who meet at the intersection of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and for a time a riot was apprehended. It appears that there had been a quarrel in the society, and that the members had taken sides. Each party elected officers. On Saturday a call appeared in the morning journals, from each of the parties, inviting the public to attend a temperance meeting there on Sunday evening. When Sunday evening arrived, it brought all the members of the society, numbering over 700 persons. When the doors were opened, a rush was made for the executive chair, and for five minutes wild disorder prevailed. At length a man, hatless, coatless and almost shirtless, emerged from the struggling mass of human beings, and, with a shout of victory, seated himself on the rostrum. His triumph was brief, as he soon rebounded from it with another shout, and pitched forward among the crowd. The disturbance was partially settled by some twelve or more presidents being chosen for the occasion. They were duly installed, a chair being passed up upon the platform. How they would have worked, whether harmoniously or not, is unknown, for at this juncture Sergt. Polley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, entered with a platoon of police, having been ordered by Superintendent Kennedy to quell the disturbance.

Official Visit of the City Council of Chicago.—On Thursday last the members of the City Council of Chicago and other officials, left that city on an official excursion for Detroit, Toronto, Buffalo, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh. They have already visited Detroit, Toronto and Buffalo, and last evening they arrived in this city, and are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The party is composed of Aldermen Shimp, Wilmarth, Kahn, Ruh, Clark, Warwork, Hatch, and City Attorney Driscoll, Alderman James Vance, of Toronto, C. W., accompanying them; and to-day they expect some accessions to their party. They desire to inspect the sanitary condition of our cities, to see how justice is administered and taxes kept down; to study the paving, sewerage, lighting, &c., of the Atlantic cities, so that when they return home they may be enabled to introduce some important reforms into the municipal administration of the City of Chicago.

The Jewish New-Year.—This evening the series of annual Jewish holidays commences. The first of these is known as *Rosh Hashona*, (the New-Year.) It begins this evening and terminates on Friday night. The origin of the festival is given in Leviticus xxiii., 23, 24, 25. Though not one of the three great festivals on which the male population of Israel was to appear before the Lord, it is nevertheless considered as one of the first among the principal holidays, and as such has ever been celebrated by the Sons of Jacob. A peculiar rite of this festival is the blowing of trumpets, and this is not only observed, but the hearing of the same is obligatory on all Jews. With this festival begins an era called the ten days of repentance, which is terminated by the *Yom Kipur*, (Day of Atonement.) This festival of New-Year is observed very strictly by the Israelites of this city, no business being transacted, and the synagogues being thronged by hundreds of devout worshipers.

Funeral of James A. Suydam.—The funeral of James A. Suydam took place yesterday morning, at his late residence in Waverley-place, and after appropriate services there, including a few well-chosen and touching remarks by Rev. Dr. Weston, the procession moved to St. Mark's Church, where the remains were placed in the family vault. Rev. Dr. Weston officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Foot. The following were the pall-bearers: Henry Peters Gray, Sandford R. Gifford, John F. Kensett, Louis Lang, Geo. A. Baker, Eastman Johnson, Edward Slauson and Clift Smith.

Our Sick Soldiers.—Mrs. J. L. Tuthill, of Factoryville, Staten Island, has made again this season sixty gallons blackberry brandy, which she is now sending to the hospitals in the vicinity of New-York. All soldiers who may call on or address Mrs. J. L. Tuthill, No. 61 Broad-street, shall be supplied. Given to the soldiers only and free of charge.

Robbery in a Silk Factory.—On Saturday night Messrs. Weisker & Brothers' silk factory, in Ninetieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of $200 worth of silk cord and ribbons. It is supposed that the thieves used false keys.

Stabbing Affray in Third-avenue.—A disturbance occurred among several Germans last evening, at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, during which one Bonzon received a severe stab in the back at the hands of an unknown person.

Fell from a Hay-Loft.—Yesterday morning an unknown man fell from Mr. White's hay-loft in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner Collin.

Music in the Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine the Park Cornet Band will play on the lake to-day from 3 until 6 o'clock P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the City Hall last evening, all the members being present but one. A communication was received from the Morris Canal Company, remonstrating against the opening of Hudson-street from Bergen-street to the Central Railroad depot, situated in the cove 1,700 feet from the shore. The communication sets forth that the contemplated improvement must not only involve a large outlay, but would be impracticable from the fact that a drawbridge would have to be constructed, and that it would necessarily have to be open the greater portion of the time to allow boats to pass out and in. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Accident to the Owl Train.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, the Washington or owl train of cars, that left Jersey City at 7 P. M. on Monday, was thrown from the track on the junction road, near Gray's Ferry, by the displacement of a switch. What damage was sustained could not be ascertained, but it is presumed that the cars were considerably disabled, from the fact that the track was blocked up for five or six hours. The 6 and 7 P. M. Washington trains, due at Jersey City early yesterday morning, did not arrive until nearly noon.

Marriage at the County Jail.—A few days since a young man named Cornelius Kane was arraigned before Justice White, of Hoboken, on a charge of bastardy. The complainant, Margaret McCarty, failed to establish the charge, but the accused was held on a charge of fornication, and in default of bail was committed to the County Jail to await trial. The matter was settled yesterday by the parties uniting in wedlock, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Cauvin, of Hoboken, at the County Prison, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

New-Jersey Politics.—Major Pangborn, and Capt. Joseph C. Jackson, will address the Marcus L. Ward Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in mass meeting, at Library Hall, in Orange, N. J., this (Wednesday) evening. The campaign has opened, and the friends of Marcus L. Ward and the Constitutional Amendment are at work with an earnestness, that must insure success.

Street Letter-Boxes.—Letter-boxes have recently been placed on lamp-posts at convenient points in Jersey City, and the Postmaster announces that the letters will be collected three times daily, (except Sundays,) viz., 6 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in time for all the outgoing trains.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Common Pleas—*Part II.*—Held by Judge Cardozo. (Equity cases.) Nos. 20, 40, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—(Court opens at 10 A. M.) No. 30. In re. the application of Anna Larkins vs. King; No. 38. Balli vs. United States Trust Company, New-York; No. 42. Hooper vs. Phelps; No. 45. Pike vs. Fraser; No. 49. Glover vs. Bradford; No. 59. Bumal vs. Gibson; No. 66. F. M. T. Ab. Soc. No. 2 vs. Dougherty; No. 73. Pentland vs. Pentland; No. 84. Bone vs. Bradford; No. 87. Bently vs. Bradford.

The Ferris Wife-Murder—Motion for a New Trial Before the General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 19.

Present—Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Sutherland and Leonard.

Francis Ferris, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New-York, defendants in error.—This case was argued at great length yesterday at the General Term, before the above-named Justices. Mr. Wm. H. Anthon represented the prisoner, Ferris, and Mr. A. O. Hall appeared for the people. The facts involved in this case are briefly as follows: At a late hour on the night of Friday, the 9th of September, 1864, Ferris, the prisoner, made an attack on his wife, Rosannah Ferris, at their residence, No. 31 James-street, in this city. The testimony subsequently given all tended to show that the attack was made with an ax; that he struck her several blows on the head, penetrating the skull. The surgeon, who was called in soon after, found that the brains of the unfortunate woman were oozing through the skull, and, owing to the irregular and jagged nature of the orifices, the operator was unable to close the skull until he had cut off large portions of the protruding brain. The wife remained insensible for about two days after the assault, when she expired. On the Coroner's inquest it was shown that both the husband and wife were quarrelsome. Ferris was arrested, indicted, and on the 27th and 28th days of February, and the 1st day of March of the present year, he was tried before Hon. Recorder Hoffman. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and thereupon the Recorder soon after sentenced him to be hung on the 14th of the ensuing April. This sentence would have been carried into effect on the day specified, but for the fact that prisoner's counsel obtained a stay of proceedings until such time as the matter could be brought before the Supreme Court at General Term on a writ of error, and bill of exceptions to the charge of the magistrate who presided at the trial.

Upon the argument yesterday, Mr. Anthon presented the questions involved, and contended that the prisoner should have a new trial, for the reason, among others, that the panel of jurors that tried his client had not been properly drawn, and that there were a great number of irregularities in the procuring and drawing of jurors in this city. It was a new question, he said, but it was one that appealed most forcibly to the liberty and lives of the citizens of this metropolis. Counsel dwelt at length and with much earnestness upon the *modus operandi* of securing New-York juries. Another reason counsel said why the court should grant a new trial, was the fact, as shown by the testimony of several medical witnesses, that there was a strong probability that the prisoner was morally insane at the time of the commission of the deed. The question of insanity as applicable to medical jurisprudence was yet in its infancy, and great injustice might be done to the prisoner at the bar if the General Term did not fully consider the facts, and the law of the country applicable to those facts.

District-Attorney Hall followed, and in his argument undertook to show that the verdict of the jury was sustained by the law and the facts, and insisted that the prisoner should be hung.

The court reserved its decision.

Another Wife-Murder in Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 19.

Present—Justices Ingraham, Sutherland and Leonard.

Roger Lamb, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New-York, defendants in error.—This was a motion for a new trial. The facts are as follows:

The plaintiff in error was indicted in the General Sessions for the City of New-York, in February, 1865, for the murder of his wife, Johanna Lamb. The case was tried in that court on the 20th day of March, 1865, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Upon the trial it appeared that the prisoner and his wife resided in the basement of a tenement-house, at No. 24 Oak-street. The prisoner and deceased appear from the evidence to have been living on bad terms; that on the evening of the 11th of February, 1865, upon the return of the prisoner and his wife home, they had an altercation, the precise nature of which none of the witnesses for the prosecution appear able to state. There was much conflict of testimony as to the progress of the difficulty. It, however, resulted in the infliction by the prisoner of a wound about half an inch long and an inch and a-half deep upon the neck of his wife, severing the carotid artery and causing hemorrhage, from which death resulted. The weapon used was a black-handled penknife. The defence interposed was that of self-defence. It was shown in behalf of the prisoner that a direct and violent assault, in the same quarrel which resulted in her death, was made by the deceased upon the prisoner, and that she told him she would murder him if he did not go out of her sight; that she was in the habit of wishing every morning that the prisoner might die before night; that she was in the habit of carrying a penknife in her pocket, and often threatened to kill the prisoner. It was furthermore shown that the prisoner was a peaceable and quiet man, and admitted that he was consumptive and in feeble health. Deceased was a strong woman, 32 years of age, and quite muscular. In previous quarrels between the two, she had generally got the better of him.

On the trial prisoner offered to prove that the general character of the deceased was quarrelsome, &c., and that this was known to the prisoner. Counsel for the people objected, and the court ruled it out.

Messrs. Wm. F. Kintzing, Jr., and A. S. Cohen appeared for the prisoner, and District-Attorney Hall for the people.

In behalf of the prisoner, the counsel claimed that the court below erred in charging the jury that "the law presumes malice from the mere act of killing." There is no such presumption when the facts connected with the killing are before the jury, and they cannot infer any malice, unless the act be shown to have been committed in a cruel and intentional manner.

The court below also erred in refusing to charge the jury, as requested by the counsel, that if the jury have a reasonable doubt, from the evidence, as to what degree of guilt to convict, it is their duty to convict of the lesser degree. The court said: "That is a matter purely for your determination. If you are not satisfied that he intended the act, as I said before, you can find him guilty of either of the lesser degrees. It is not discretionary with the jury as to what degree of guilt to convict; if there are doubts as to the degree, they are 'bound' to find a lesser degree."

The District-Attorney argued that the testimony was properly excluded, and that the charge to the jury was in accordance with the well-settled law of this State in such cases.

Decision reserved.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CLAIMED MORE THAN HER OWN.

Joseph Cassills, grocer, No. 75 Mott-street, was charged with finding the pocket-book of Mary E. Myers on his counter, and abstracting $20 therefrom. Witness said she left her pocket-book on defendant's counter by mistake, after she had made some purchases. She had not been gone over four or five minutes when, recollecting her mistake, she hastened to the store and the pocket-book was gone. The prisoner was asked for it in the presence of two boys, when he denied having it. Upon cross-examination it was found that Cassills denied that it was the pocket-book of witness, as the money she alleged was in it did not correspond with what Cassills saw in it. He asked what was in the pocket-book she left, and the reply was, "Three $10 bills, some Confederate money and some pawn tickets." Cassills then said no such amount of money was in the pocket-book, and it couldn't be hers. James McMahon, one of the boys present at the transaction, said he saw the pocket-book on the counter, and he picked it up and gave it to the defendant, who opened it and took out some stamps and Confederate bills, and complainant came in and asked for her pocket-book. Defendant didn't deny having the pocket-book till she said there was $30 in it, and he said it could not be hers, as there was only $10 in it. He saw Cassills take the money out and count it, and there was only one $10 bill in it, when she insisted that there were three tens.

Acquitted.

A TOUGH CUSTOMER.

Michael Gillespie, a tall, raw-boned 'longshoreman, was charged with assaulting Michael McCullough, policeman of the Twentieth Precinct. On the 17th of September there was a fight in a porter-house in Thirtieth-street and one of the avenues. As soon as the officer went in, prisoner called out to a companion: "Give me my revolver, till I shoot this officer." The officer, after some struggling, got the prisoner outside, and, with one or two tussles, he was conveyed to the station-house. From the station-house to the court-house it was a continuous fight all the way. After being committed to prison for disorderly conduct, and as the officer was handing the commitment to the keeper, the prisoner jumped on the officer, got hold of him by the throat, and no doubt would have strangled him, but for the prompt arrival of help. It took three men to take the prisoner off the officer.

Guilty—Penitentiary four months.

A GAMBLER CONVICTED OF SWINDLING.

John Bugby, a stylishly-dressed young sport, pleaded not guilty to swindling Charles McGlynn out of $50 and a watch, by means of a card game known as "three-card monte." Witness said that he resided at No. 183 West Seventeenth-street; on the 14th or 15th of this month he met the prisoner in Cortlandt-street, when he was looking for employment, and was asked to go into No. 75 Cortlandt-street by the prisoner, who said he would give him jewelry at half price; after he went in, Bugby brought out the dice-box, and said he could have the chance of winning any article there at $1 a throw; a few throws without success were made, when the dice-box was laid aside and three cards were brought out; every time he bet on the seven the five turned up; when he bet on the five the seven turned up, and when he bet on the one-spot the seven or the five loomed up; he never saw the game before, and in his excitement his $50 were soon gone, when Bugby told him to try a throw on his watch; the value put on it was $5; he put his watch up, bet on the seven and the one-spot turned up; when money and watch were gone, he arrived at the conclusion that he had been swindled, and had the three-card monte player arrested for a misdemeanor.

Judge Dowling—A great many cheap jewelry establishments have been opened in this city, intended only to entrap strangers and rob them, by inducing them to throw dice for jewelry. Then they introduce cards. With these no person has any chance to win; possibly they might once in a while with the dice, but never with the cards. This evil has become so great that a stop must be put to it.

Guilty.—Penitentiary two months and fined $50.

A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Maria Dennison, a sickly-looking woman, complained of Catharine Riley, a neighbor, for having assaulted her. Complainant, however, was more frightened than hurt. She said: I live at No. 307 Madison-street. Lying in bed about four o'clock in the afternoon, I was raised by a dreadful noise. I got up and sat down in my chair, and found that some of my children had put a bolt in the back door of the hall, and bolted out one of Mrs. Riley's children. The first thing I knew she came running into my room with a red hot poker, and put it three times to my nose, and told me to smell of it. She did not burn me, but it was near enough to my nose to feel the smell of it.

Guilty: Ordered to give bail to keep the peace for one year.

PROFESSIONAL PICKPOCKETS CONVICTED.

Charles Reimer, John Carroll, and Martin Henderson, three professional pickpockets, were charged with assaulting an unknown woman, to steal as pickpockets. Policeman James P. Thompson said he was attached to the Twenty-seventh Precinct; last Saturday afternoon he was riding up on a car in West-street, and seeing these men, and suspecting them, he got on another car; at Pier No. 3 they separated, two going down to the Battery, and the other suddenly disappearing; the officer returned to Pier No. 2, and while standing there the men went past him again, when he jumped in a car and followed them backward and forward till he landed them at Pier No. 3 again; as soon as the passengers got off the car, they got on the car passing with the others, and made a jam on the rear platform; by this time the "mob" of thieves numbered four; they jostled around a lady long enough to pick her pocket, and no doubt they thought that Reimer, the one who was operating on the lady's pocket, had completed his work, having had time to do it; Carroll stepped aside, and the officer saw the hand of Reimer in the lady's pocket; he hailed the car and collared Reimer; Carroll and Henderson were arrested by another officer three blocks off, but the fourth thief escaped.

Guilty—Penitentiary six months each.

A BROKERAGE THAT DIDN'T PAY.

John Ryan was thirsty, and wanted a drink. He met William Gallager, an old companion in arms, and Ryan said to Gallager if he could dispose of his watch for him, they could have smiles. Gallager said "Certainly," and took the watch, and went into a shoe-shop—a rather curious place to sell a watch—and Ryan was told to stand at the door. He stood waiting at the door a very long time, and at length he flattened his nose against the glass to see if Gallager was there, but couldn't see him. The shoe dealer winked at him and he ventured in to ask for his friend, when he was told he had left by the back way. So much confidence had he in his friend that he waited on the corner several hours, believing that every minute he would return with the watch or what he had raised on it. But no Gallager ever came. He informed the police, and they told him to have him arrested the first time he saw him. Some days afterward he met Gallager and George Rodgers, a friend, in Grand-street; the former was sporting Ryan's watch; he knew the "fob-chain like a brick." He asked for his watch back, and Gallager replied that it was all right, he had not yet found a purchaser. Ryan followed the two till he found a policeman who arrested both, Rodgers for being in the company of a man that had stolen a watch several days previously. It was rather hard for Rodgers, who was of course acquitted. The defence set up that there was a voluntary parting of the watch, and that no stipulated time was set for its sale. Defence a failure.

Guilty.—Penitentiary one month.

CASES TRIED.

There were fifty-six cases on the calendar yesterday, a large number of which were for stealing cotton from the docks. A larger amount of property is thus stolen than many imagine. There are scores of able-bodied men, women and children engaged in it. In one case a man was caught with fifty pounds in a bag. He had run the blockade twice the same day with similar loads, thus making his receipts for one day before being caught, in the neighborhood of $60. Another fellow, had others that operated for him. He sat up at the entrance of the dock lying between two logs. He had several little girls who went among the cotton, like so many chickens, who would pick a handful of cotton out of the bale. They would then one by one walk carelessly up to where the prisoner lay and deposit their pick of cotton between the logs. This fellow's bag of cotton, when arrested, weighed sixty pounds—over $20 worth. All that it cost him, with but little risk, was a five or a ten cent piece to each of the children he was inaugurating into the mysteries of thieving.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

At the opening of the court Mr. Blackman, counsel for the prisoner, Wm. Stockton, who was charged with burglary at the Dey-street House, proceeded to sum up the case. He was followed by Assistant District-Attorney Bedford on the part of the prosecution, who reviewed the evidence as given by the witnesses. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

INSUFFICIENT TESTIMONY.

George Mather, alias Mugins, was tried on a charge of robbery committed July 3 upon Patrick Campbell, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue. Complainant testified that between ten and eleven o'clock at night he was attacked by a crowd, one of whom, the prisoner, held him; they took from him $31 and a gold ring; could not say who took the articles; was held so that he could not prevent the things being taken; knew the prisoner personally; recovered none of the property.

Cross-examined—Was not intoxicated at the time; informed the police two or three days afterward; seen the prisoner at the Twentieth-street Station-house; had drank some liquor.

The witness equivocated so, and gave such incoherent statements, that the prosecuting officer deemed it his duty, under the circumstances, to abandon the charge, and the prisoner was acquitted.

STEALING MONEY.

Edward Sweeny was tried for stealing, on the 14th of August, $75 belonging to James Gilmartin.

Complainant testified that the money was in a drawer in his shop, No. 3 Elizabeth-street; there was a spurious $5 bill on the New-York County Bank among it; two of the other bills were marked with the name "Wentingham" on the back; left the shop-door unlocked from five o'clock until seven, during which time the larceny was committed; went with his brother-in-law, and arrested the prisoner, who, on the way to the station-house, threw away some money, of which the aforesaid bills were a part.

Cross-examined—Prisoner had been in the habit of selling bottles to him; found him somewhat intoxicated at the time of making the arrest.

Officer *Wilkinson* testified that the complainant brought the prisoner, and asked him to take him into custody; took the accused into the station-house, and while counting the money, he attempted to "give him the slip."

The jury retired for consideration.

PLEADED GUILTY.

James Kelly of an attempt at grand larceny, committed the 28th of August, in stealing cotton goods, valued at $150, belonging to George A. Micks. Sent to the State Prison two years.

Elise Hardy, of an attempt at grand larceny, in taking, on the 30th of June, certain articles of the value of $150 from Catherine Driscoll. Sent to the State Prison two years.

Theodore Losey, of forgery in the fourth degree, committed by indorsing a check on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, for $90, payable to J. J. Fox. Remanded.

William Thompson, of an attempt at grand larceny, in taking, on the 9th of September, a watch worth $100, belonging to Edwin M. Wood.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 19.

By Justice Barnard.

W. J. A. Fuller vs. O. M. Beach; motion denied. Judith Miller vs. Elizabeth Sealy; Henry Cager vs. James McMahon; motion denied. Martha Wilson vs. George M. Wilson; motion denied. Laura M. Wan vs. Samantha Nivison; motion to change name denied. Lucy A. Cudlipp vs. W. B. Dinsmore; motion denied with $10 costs. Frederick A. Marriner vs. Daniel Curtis; motion denied; plaintiff may further examine judgment debtor. Edmund Griffin vs. Rich. Vaughn; motion granted; leave given on payment of costs to serve a new complaint and summons. M. W. Brett vs. H. E. Brown; John Ross vs. Ellen T. B. Smith; motions denied. Gilbert B. Noxon vs. Wm. Fogarty; reference ordered. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. vs. Central American Transportation Company; (see memorandum for counsel.) Henry Delyn vs. Geo. Gemmder; motion denied. Boswell Graves vs. Eli Doulittle; David Mordecai vs. Henry Allen; motions granted. Wellington Wells vs. James R. Bird; proceedings discontinued; leave given to reëxamine defendant on a new order. Gabriel A. Arnoux vs. Anthony Arnoux; motion granted. Aug. W. Greenleaf vs. Peter R. Mumford; motion granted. Andrea Cunes vs. Peter Perazzo; referee ordered to take proofs of facts set forth in the moving and opposing affidavits. George H. Deyer vs. Jeremiah D. Otis; motion granted. Jos. A. Gandara vs. Joseph Durand; motion denied. Jos. S. Valk vs. Samuel Van Benschoeten; motion granted. Merwin Meyers vs. Morris Meyers; testimony not sufficient; referred to referee for additional testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Moncrief.

P. P. Doderarctrie vs. Edmund Gillibrand; order granted. John T. Williams vs. Henry W. Slippie; motion granted. Humphrey H. Swift vs. John E. Wiley; order granted. Andrew F. Michael vs. Benjamin Jones; motion granted. Jane Louise McKim vs. —— Rober; motion denied.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. Foote, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

Ship's Galley.—The Ship's Galley of William Young is receiving warm encomiums from all nautical and hotel visitors to the great American Institute Fair.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Fair.—Chambers' Steam Brick Machine is attracting the attention of every visitor to the fair. It is a grand invention.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—Mr. Eadra, Miss Eadra, John Marion, N. A. Cohen, R. H. Salter, Jr., Miss M. O'Gorman, Mrs. Masson and child, A. J. Crews, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Pringle, Miss Shaw, Miss Kellock, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Stebbins, Mrs. Knee, Miss Kellock, Master Kollock, C. H. Bell, Miss Rutherwood, C. W. Lewis, S. Manion, L. Cox, Fredk. Smith, G. Heineken, T. Pearlstein, H. Rosintal, J. R. Farnum, C. L. O'Gorman, M. Wayner, Walter Steele, Henry Minsing, Henry Campsen, N. Woolfe, A. Alexander, J. H. Morehouse, Charles Noyes, J. W. Henrie, E. F. Newkirk, George Frary, J. Wood, Thos. McIntire, John Hamilton, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 45 | Sun sets..... 6 02 | Moon sets... 5 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 52 | Gov. Island. 8 41 | Hell Gate...10 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haach, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore; Milville, Bramin, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Triton, Darling, Fortress Monroe; Relief, (Br.,) Noodline, Nassau; M. A. Boardman, Jorden, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.

Ships Ferdinand, (Brem.,) Christoffers, Bremen, via Baltimore, Kremelberg & Co.; Adele, (Belg.,) Clausen, Cork, for orders, via Philadelphia, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Garrells & Meyer.

Barks Mary Ann, (Br.,) Dunham, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius& Son; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Crandell, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Sea Gem, (Br.,) Roberts, Cork, for orders, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brigs Americus, Hand, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. Leighton, Leighton, Georgetown, D. C., Miller & Houghton; Harp, Arey, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Harriet, (Br.,) McDonald, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Eliza De Wolf, (Br.,) Cruze, St. Johns, N. F., G. Wheelwright & Co.; G. W. Chase, Dunney, Baltimore, Baxter & Merrill; Firm, (Br.,) Niley, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Honter, (Br.,) Blagden, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Dunchennin, (Br.,) Robertson, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.

Schooners Henry Castoff, Knowles, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Sarah Robinson, Machias, Jed Frye & Co.; W. P. Ritchie, Freathey, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, Boston, C. B. Swain; E. Bennet, Decker, Richmond, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; E. Washburn, Auld, Richmond, Pierson & Collins; Statesman, Cole, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; New-York, Seabury, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Sons; Paragon, Hand, Washington, D. C., M. Bedell; Ida della Torre, Ficker, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; D. Talbot, Amsbury, Georgetown, D. C., Metcalf & Duncan; Mary, Drisko, Georgetown, D. C.

Arrived.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. South of Hatteras experienced easterly winds, with rain. 17th, at 1:30 P. M., exchanged signals with a Br. brig, bound N. 18th, encountered a N. N. E. gale, with very heavy sea.

Ship Bazaar, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stinson, New-Orleans 21 ds., with cotton to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Uncas, (of Liverpool,) Bartling, Bridgeport, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Freeman & Aimy.

Brig Mary B. Lithgoe, (Br.,) McDonald, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal to T. S. Whitman.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Schr. Whitney Long, Hays, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud.

Schr. Alfred F. Barrett, Cornish, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hodges, Boston, for Albany, with lime.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Gardiner 4 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Collins, Halifax, N. S., 21 ds., with plaster to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Castillian, Belattie, Portland 3 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Gammage, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Miscellaneous.

While the lighter Star was beating up the East River, she was struck by a squall, carrying away her mast and doing other damage.

Provincetown, Sept. 19.—The schr. Splendid, from New-York for Portland, with pig iron, was towed in here to-day by the steamer George Shattuck, with both masts gone.

Foreign Ports.

[PER DAMASCUS.]

Arr. from New-York, Giove, at Gloucester; Guilia, at do.; Adams, at do.; Woodland, at Dublin; Memento, at Leghorn; Perseverance and Jeremiah Thompson, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Portland, Westmoreland, at Port Mador, Eng.

Arr. from Richmond, Queen Victoria, at Liverpool.

Arr. from St. John, N. B., Albert Gallatin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Panama, at Hong Kong.

Mem.—The bark Marie Henry, Cardiff for New-York, is at Queenstown, leaky.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS.

In view of the frightful accidents daily occurring, why will not all persons insure themselves against injuries?

For the payment of a few dollars, any one can insure himself the receipt of thousands in case of an accident of any description, or a certain sum each week while he is disabled, or by paying a few cents, he can insure for any railroad or steamboat trip.

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TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 243 BROADWAY,

BRANCH OFFICE: No. 10 Court-St., Brooklyn,

Has its agencies all over the country, and will send its tables to any who apply personally or by mail.

PEREGO'S

PATENT BOSOM

SHIRT.

In addition to our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 545, Sept. 19, 1865.

4, 54, 67, 45, 14, 17, 31, 52, 12, 69, 1, 10, 6.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 546, Sept. 19, 1865.

50, 68, 51, 40, 5, 1, 33, 56, 66, 19, 55, 61, 12.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 445, Sept. 19, 1865.

75, 36, 9, 7, 21, 14, 61, 57, 20, 50, 78, 32, 3.

SHELBY—Class No. 446, Sept. 19, 1865.

75, 48, 5, 77, 3, 59, 61, 68, 65, 32, 58, 47, 69.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FUNERAL CEREMONY

In honor of Gen. SCHIMMELPFENNIG,
THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865,
8 o'clock P. M.,
in the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

Speakers:
FREDERICK KAPP, Esq.,
Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
HUGO WESENDONK, Esq.

The Arion Glee Club has kindly promised to contribute to the solemnity of the ceremony.

Reserved seats for ladies.

On behalf of the Unionbund,
FR. SCHUETZ, President

Dr. H. Gulecke, C. Luther, } Secretaries.
New-York, Sept. 19, 1865.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, three children, aged nine, five and two, and nurse, in a private family where the comforts of home can be enjoyed; location above 14th-st., between 5th and 7th-avs; three rooms wanted on second or third floor, having hot and cold water, gas, fire, use of bath, &c.; would furnish, or partially furnish, except carpets, if desired. Address, stating terms and all particulars, NEW ENGLANDER, Station A.